Oxford Democrat.

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Book and Job Printing
PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

POETRY.

THE PLOUGHMAN.

The following beautiful lines were embodied in the Report of Dr. OLIVER WENDALL HOLMES, who was chairman of the Ploughing Match at Berkshire, Massachusetts, at the recent Agricultural celebration in that County:

Clear the brown path to meet his coulter's gleam!
Lo, on he comes behind his smoking team,
With toil's bright dew-drops on his sun-burnt brow,
The lord of earth, the hero of the plough!
First in the field before the reddening sun,
Last in the shadows when the day is done,
Line after line along the bursting sod
Marks the broad acres where his feet have trod;
Still where he treads the stubborn clouds divide,
The smooth, fresh furrow opens deep and wide;
Matted and dense the tangled turf upheaves;
Mellow and dark the ridgy cornfield cleaves,
Up the steep hillside where the laboring train
Slants the long track that scores the level plain;
Through the moist valley clogged with oozing clay,
The patient convoy breaks its destined way;
At every turn the loosening chains resound,
The swinging ploughshare circles glistening round,
Till the wide field one billowy waste appears,
And wearied hands unbind the panting steers.

There are the hands whose sturdy labor brings
The peasant's food, the golden pomp of kings;
This is the page whose letters shall be seen
Changed by the sun to words of living green;
This is the scholar whose immortal pen
Spells the first lessons hunger taught to men;
These are the lines, O heaven commanded Toil,
That fill thy deed—the charter of the soil!

O, gracious Mother, whose benignant breast
Wakes us to life and lulls us all to rest,
How sweet thy features, kind to every clime,
Mock with their smile the wrinkled front of Time!
We stain thy flowers—they blossom o'er the dead;
We rend thy bosom, and it gives us bread;
O'er the red field that trampling strife has torn,
Waves the green plumage of the tasselled corn;
Our maddening conflicts scar thy fairest plain,
Still thy soft answer is the growing grain.

Yet, O, mother while uncounted charms
Round the fresh clasp of thine embracing arms,
Let not our virtues in thy love decay,
And thy fond weakness waste our strength away.

No! by these hills, whose banners, now displayed,
In blazing cohorts Autumn has arrayed!
By your twin crest, amid the sinking sphere,
Last to dissolve, and first to reappear!
By these last prints of [illegible]
And feeds in silence from its dark ravines!
True to their home these faithful arms shall toil
To crown with peace their own untainted soil;
And true to God, to Freedom, to Mankind,
If her chained bandogs Faction shall unbind,
These stately forms, that bending even now,
Bowed their strong manhood to the humble plough,
Shall rise erect, the guardians of the land,
The same stern iron in the same right hand,
Till Greylock thunders to the parting sun
The sword has rescued what the ploughshare won!

THE STORY TELLER.

[Written for the Oxford Democrat.]

DORA DEVOE.

CHAPTER I.

"I never saw a form before
Of such unrivalled loveliness."

'My son,' said Col. Leigh as he entered the apartment one evening, where sat a manly and fine-looking youth, deeply absorbed in the contents of a book, 'I have made a discovery to-day, which I think will be of great interest to you. You have sometimes heard me allude to the personal appearance of your mother. Here,' he continued, drawing forth from his bosom a small locket, of very peculiar description, and opening it, 'is a picture of her taken at twenty.'

The young man sprang up with great quickness, and seizing the picture from his father's hand, held it eagerly to the light.

'This my mother!' exclaimed he, 'can it be possible? How beautiful she was!' he pursued pressing the inanimate picture to his lips in an ecstacy of admiration.

'Yes, Vivian, and the original was even fairer than the resemblance, though that is as perfect as art could make it,' was the reply in a tone of deep sadness, which, however, was unnoticed by the other.

'But how and where did you find this, father?' inquired Vivian, his eyes still riveted upon the picture. 'I am quite sure I never saw this before.'

'It was a discovery of Margaret's. She found it carefully wrapped up in a bundle of papers that had belonged to your old nurse when alive, and were deposited in a secret drawer of the old desk she used to occupy.'

Vivian made no reply, but continued scrutinizing the picture before him with emotions of surprise, delight, and admiration. And well might he regard it with admiration, for it was a loveliness of no common order which the painter had represented. The picture had been taken, as before stated, at twenty,—that age when the charms of beauty have usually attained to their fullest perfection. An oval face, finely-formed head, arched eye-brows, and features of faultless symmetry, combined to show that the original had possessed attractions of no ordinary character. Added to these, there was a life and animation thrown over the whole countenance, as it were, which, while it betrayed the hand of a skillful artist, imparted an irresistible charm to the whole. An acute observer might, perhaps, have detected an air of conscious pride in the expression of the face, and more particularly in the curve of the neck, not altogether in keeping with the idea of meekness and feminine gentleness which her style of beauty seemed peculiarly designed to convey.

Such then, thought Vivian, had been one who had sustained to him the tenderest of all relations—his mother! He had a faint recollection of her, yet so faint, he was sometimes clung half constrained to believe it was only some illusion of the brain. Still he had to the remembrance with wonderful tenacity—to him the name of mother had always been hallowed, and he even had associated with it ideas of a sacred and elevating character.

'How happens it, father, said Vivian, at length, 'that you have never before alluded to this circumstance? I did not know there was even a picture of my mother in existence. By what mischance was you robbed so long of its possession?'

An expression of pain passed over Col. Leigh's features, and he bent his head for a moment in deep thought.

'It was by my own command, Vivian, not by any mischance, that this picture has been so long hidden from my sight. You are surprised, perhaps,' he continued, noticing Vivian's sudden start, 'that I did not preserve such a memorial with greater care; but there were circumstances connected with the original of that picture which rendered it extremely painful for me to look upon it.'

Vivian regarded his father earnestly as he spoke, and when he had concluded, said—

'Father, there is a palpable mystery connected with my mother's death, which I have long desired, yet never dared ask you to solve. You have always avoided my inquiries concerning her death, and kept me in almost utter ignorance of her history. Why is this, father?—Have I not a right to know anything about her?'

'It may be, Vivian,' replied Col. Leigh, after a pause, 'and perhaps I have infringed upon that right in keeping you ignorant of her fate so long. But you will not censure me for my silence, when I have told you all. The past has been a dark volume to me, and it is no pleasing task to turn over its pages, inscribed as they are with the record of so many sorrows. Besides, I could not bear to uncover to your gaze the errors of a being who was once very dear to me, and whom your imagination had invested with the attributes of perfection. I could not bear to dissipate the bright dreams which you had associated with the name of mother, and reveal to you the painful truth that she whom you had unconsciously learned to regard as little else than an angel, was a weak and erring creature. But the fearful history may teach you a profitable lesson, and if so, I shall not regard the pain its recital will cost me. I was once,' continued Col. Leigh, in a saddened voice, 'a thoughtless, reckless, almost dissipated youth. You are surprised, perhaps; but sorrows have passed over this head, and furrowed this brow, which extinguishes forever, the spark of natural gayety.'

'When I first saw your mother, she was a beautiful girl of eighteen. Though her loveliness had not attained to so perfect a development as when this picture was taken, which was two years afterwards, she was yet a most fascinating creature. She was the only child of wealthy parents, and had received from them, as a natural consequence, every species of indulgence. Her beauty and the prominent station which her father occupied in society, had made her an object of admiration from infancy,—a circumstance that had engendered a most passionate fondness for distinction and rivalry. Rash, unreflecting, and impulsive, I was to an extraordinary degree susceptible to the charms of beauty; and that of Frances Gordon operated like enchantment upon my senses. I was irresistibly drawn towards her. Wilfully blinding my eyes, to the obvious defects in her character, I yielded at once to the impulses of my impetuous heart, and rought and won her hitherto disengaged affections. I can well remember the wild dreams of bliss that floated through my infatuated brain, when that beautiful being was at my side, and with glowing cheeks and faltering voice responded to my earnest protestations of youthful love. And I have dwelt with contrition and sorrow upon the impious, the mad idolatry with which I looked upon her, as radient in youthful beauty. I led her to the bridal altar. Had not my overweening attachment blinded me to cool reason and reflection, I might have been able to detect her errors, and by timely counsel and kind remonstrance, to eradicate evils which a defective system of education had planted in a nature originally formed to be the seat of every virtue. But I was proud of her beauty and the homage it everywhere received, and thus weakly encouraged the growth of that one baneful passion—vanity—by constantly administering to it.

Three years had passed away and I had become a father. You were born to us, and had attained your second year, when we led you to the cradle of an infant sister. I fancied my felicity needed no addition. Frances was still as beautiful as ever, still the idol of a large circle of fashionable acquaintances, and her love of admiration had increased to such a degree that she seemed to live only in the atmosphere of praise. She was unhappy when she could not listen to the voice of adulation; the quiet enjoyments of the domestic fireside were dull and irksome to her: and she murmured at the restraints which the maternal relation imposed upon her liberty. I sometimes secretly regretted this; but her lightest wish was law with me, and, indeed, when I saw her surrounded by admirers, her own transcendant beauty, heightened by excitement and pleasure, I forgot every regret in the feeling of gratified pride which swelled my heart. Yet Frances was not by any means destitute of maternal tenderness; the mother was not wholly lost in the frivolous woman, though her inordinate vanity had swallowed up many of the better feelings and impulses of her nature. I must do justice to the memory of that erring, though warm-hearted woman, for such, indeed, she was. That I performed my own duty, had I striven faithfully and tenderly to correct those evils in their incipient stages, I feel assured, from her naturally yielding and affectionate nature, that I should have saved myself long years of misery and remorse, and she from ruin.

We had been married nearly four years, when an event occurred, which, though it gave me pleasure at the time, was productive of the most fatal consequences. A cousin of mine with whom I had been very intimate in my early days, and who had just returned from a visit of several years length, to the European continent, came about this time to spend a few weeks with me and my family. He was possessed of an extremely captivating exterior, uniting with a polished address, extensive information, uncommon talents, and manners of seductive sweetness—in short, he was every way calculated to fascinate and deceive. I have sometimes wondered how I could have been so deceived in him; but it is due to him to say his mask was well worn. No one would have suspected the elegant polite, and courteous Remington, who could assume any phase of feeling he chose, was at heart, a base and designing villain, a man of the most corrupt principles, and the deadly enemy of innocence and virtue. Towards Frances, his demeanor was profoundly respectful in my presence; yet, at the same time he contrived with consummate tact to express his admiration in a thousand ways more flattering than open adulation. He soon became an avowed favorite of your mother, and she made no attempt to conceal her partiality for him. This very unreservedness on her part, was to me a proof of the perfect innocence of her intentions, and, secure of her affections, I apprehended not the least danger resulting from the intimacy. Indeed, so perfect was this fatal security, the idea of jealousy did not enter my mind; and thus was I the more easily made a dupe to the arts and machinations of my pretended friend.

Weeks and months passed on, and still the treacherous Remington remained with us still. I harbored the serpent that was at length to turn and strike the invenomed fangs deep into my bosom. My wife's appearances towards me underwent no perceptible change, and I did not suspect the guile that had crept into her heart. Her smiles were as frequent as ever, her spirits apparently as gay; yet I sometimes noted a restless, feverish excitement in her manner, which has since led me to suppose that gayety was but a mock assumed to blind me in regard to her real feelings, and it was not without many pangs of remorse and regret that she consented to play the base part which she did. But the wily Remington was ever by to pour into her ear his artful flatteries, and to administer with his insidious tongue to the one fatal weakness of her nature, until at length she consented to forsake for him the path of duty and honor.

Several months after Remington had become a member of my family, I was suddenly summoned on important business to another section of the country. I little thought that when I bestowed a parting kiss upon the lips of my beautiful Frances, and cheerfully bade her adieu with the assurance of a speedy return, that I gazed upon her for the last time. My business detained me much beyond my expectations, and I was not enabled to return for several weeks. It was late in the evening when I arrived home, anticipating a joyful welcome from Frances and my cousin. On entering, I was surprised to find the little parlor where we usually spent our evenings when at home, dark and deserted. I inquired of the domestic for Mrs. Leigh. But what words can describe my utter amazement, horror, and surprise, when I learned on the day subsequent to my departure, Remington with my wife and infant child had left the city, as they had told her to join me! I was stupified with the intelligence. A vague horrible suspicion crossed my mind. In an agony of suspense I flew to the chamber of Frances. On her dressing table lay a note which confirmed my worst suspicions. Here it is,' continued Col. Leigh, drawing from his bosom a crumpled and time-worn parchment which he handed to Vivian. 'Read it for yourself.'

Vivian seized the note with involuntary eagerness, and unfolding it quickly, and with a beating heart and faltering voice, read as follows:

'I write this, Edgar, to bid you farewell forever. My heart is another's, and I know you can love me no longer. Do not attempt to discover my place of retreat, for I solemnly assure you, all search will be fruitless. When you receive this, I shall be far away, and you will never see me more. My sweet babe accompanies me—I could not abandon that; but I leave Vivian to your care. You will not spurn him for the sake of his erring mother. Farewell.

F. I.'

Vivian returned the letter in silence, and with visible emotions. Col. Leigh wiped the large drops of perspiration which had gathered on his yet handsome forehead, and after a brief pause resumed his melancholy recital.

'Had a thunderbolt fallen at my feet, I could not have been more astounded than on reading this letter. I can recall a feeling of utter bewilderment, and a dizzy swimming of the brain, but the rest is a total blank to me. I can remember no more till I found myself a wasted and emaciated being on the brink of eternity, just emerging from the darkness of insanity and delirium. But Providence did not see fit to terminate my sufferings here. I recovered slowly, but for a long time a cloud seemed to envelope my mental faculties. I fancied myself awaking from some horrible dream. I could not persuade myself that she whom I once idolized, had forgotten her bridal vows, had violated the sacred duties of wife and mother, and deserted me for a base and scheming villain. But I was compelled at last to admit the dreadful reality. It crushed and humbled me to the very dust.—Had death snatched her from my arms while the stamp of innocence was yet fresh upon her brow, I might have bowed more resignedly to the stroke, for a native sense of religion would have sustained me, and mingled the alleviating balm of hope in the cup of affliction; but to find myself deceived, deserted, the object of my best affections not only lost to me, but to herself, to duty and honor—oh, this, Vivian, was a horrible truth that pressed like a weight of adamant upon my heart, enervating its energies, maiming its very life-strings! Thus was my blind idolatry signally punished.

When I recovered sufficiently to be able to leave my couch, I at once instituted a thorough search for my lost bride, which for month's I pursued with unremitting vigor. I hesitated at first to expose her disgrace to the world; but a desire to rescue her from the power of her betrayer was so strong, that at length it overcame my unwillingness. I caused advertisements to be inserted in various journals in different portions of the country; I offered large rewards for the apprehension of Remington, and in short, resorted to every means which human ingenuity would invent to discover the place of her retreat. But in vain. Once or twice indeed, I fancied that I discovered some trace of the fugitives, but it was soon lost; and as week after week and month after month passed away without bringing me any intelligence of my lost wife, I began to despair of ever beholding her again. At length I reluctantly gave up my fruitless search. I found the silly villain had provided but too surely against discovery. But it was impossible for me to remain longer at the home which her absence had made desolate. I left the city, and with you for my sole companion, became for many years a wanderer.—At length I grew tired of this mode of living, and with the remains of my once extensive possessions, I purchased this abode. The rest of my sad history is known to you.'

'And did you never learn her subsequent fate, father?' inquired Vivian, as Col. Leigh concluded his narrative.

'No, my son. I have always spoken of her as lost, and allowed you to infer that she was dead. And I have no doubt but that she is in her grave, for a chiding conscience is a sure destroyer.'

Vivian sighed and drew his hand slowly across his wet eyes. 'My poor, dear mother!' said he, as again he looked upon the lovely image of her who had so deeply erred. 'But, father, you have told me nothing about this locket.'

'That locket, Vivian, was your mother's earliest gift. For several years I wore it in my bosom; that after her desertion, it was so painful for me to look upon it, that one day in a fit of frenzy, I resolved to destroy it. Your old nurse who was almost inconsolable at the desertion of her mistress, perceived my intention, and begged me earnestly to give it to her instead of destroying it. This I did on the condition that she should keep it forever from my sight. You recollect she died soon after our removal to this place, and I did not know till today, what had become of it. I have now told you all concerning the original of this picture. Let us not reproach her too severely; but endeavor to pity and forgive. We will throw the veil of oblivion over her errors, and henceforth this must be a forbidden topic between us.'

(To be continued.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Georgia Wedding.

The preacher was prevented from taking his part in the ceremony, and a newly created justice of the peace, who chanced to be present, was called upon to officiate in his place. The good man's knees began to tremble, for he had never tied the knot and did not know where to begin. He had no "Georgian Justice" or any other book from which to read the marriage service. The company was arranged in a semi-circle, each one bearing a tallow candle. He thought over everything that he had ever learned, even to—

"Thirty days hath September,
April, June, and November."

but all in vain, he could recollect nothing that suited the occasion. A suppressed titter all over the room admonished him that he must proceed with something, and in an agony of desperation he began—

"Know all men by these presents, that I"—here he paused and looked up to the ceiling, while a voice in the corner of the room was heard to say—

"He is drawing a deed for a tract of land," and they all laughed.

"In the name of God, amen!" he began again, only to hear another voice in a loud whisper say—

"He's making his will; I thought that he couldn't live long, he looks so powerfully bad."

"Now I lay me down to sleep."

"I pray"—was the next essay, when some erudite gentleman remarked—

"He is not dead but sleepeth."

"Oh, yes! oh, yes!" continued the Squire.

A voice replied; 'Oh, no! oh, no! don't let's."

Some person out of doors sung out—"Come into court," and the laughter was general.

The bride was near fainting—the Squire was not far from it; being an indefatigable man, however, he began again—

"To all and singular, the sher—"

"Let's run; he's going to level on us," said two or three at once.

Here a gleam of light flashed across the face of the Squire. He ordered the bride and groom to hold up their hands, and in a solemn voice said,

"You, and each of you do solemnly swear in the presence of the present company, that you will perform towards each other, all and singular, the functions of husband and wife as the case may be, to the best of your knowledge and ability, so help you God."

"Good as wheat," exclaimed the father of the bride.—[Stamford Advocate.

Employ Your Pen.

This counsel, though less frequently given than others, is nevertheless far from being superfluous. There is a marvellous power in writing down what we know. It fixes the thoughts; reveals our ignorance; methodizes our knowledge; aids our memory; and insures command of language. "Men acquire more knowledge," says Bishop Jewell, "by a frequent exercising of their pens, than by the reading of many books."

All men of high attainments agree in saying that the more valuable part of every one's education is that which he gives himself. In this there is high encouragement to go on and prosper. The mental accomplishment which is fully within your reach will double your capacity for action. When Aristippus was asked, wherein a learned and unlearned man differed, he replied; "Cast them both, naked, on a foreign shore, and you will see." Education will do for you, what sculpture does for marble. Hence the famous saying of Socrates:—"I marvel that people should be willing to give so much for turning a stone into a man, and so little to prevent a man's turning into stone.

[Tracts for the Times.

REMARKABLE YIELD OF CORN.—The Macon, Geo., Journal and Messenger has the following: "Our readers will remember that we noticed, a few weeks since, a remarkable promising crop of corn grown by Col. John Smith, of Cedar Creek, Wilkinson county. Mr. S writes us over date of the 7th inst., that he 'had just finished gathering his corn, and that from one acre and a quarter he had measured one hundred and fifty-eight bushels, one peck and a half! The corn was measured in sealed measures, and weighed fifty-seven pounds to the bushel."

"I don't know, I don't know about that."

Of course you don't, endless croaker. No one ever knew you to be quite satisfied with any thing, except perhaps your own opinion. There never was a plan proposed to which you did not object; nor an enterprize undertaken of which you did not complain if it failed, you knew it would; and if it succeeded, it was more by hit than by wit in the projector. No line can be drawn so straight that your squint eye cannot detect a curve in it; no web can be woven so closely that your sharp eyes cannot see through it; no wall built so compactly that you cannot pick a flaw in it. You have indeed a wet cloth to lay on everybody and everything that comes within your reach. It never rains when it should and as it should; it is always too wet, or too dry; it is too hot, or it is too cold. In short, such a disposition as yours would find fault with the New Jerusalem itself; its walls would be too high, its gates too narrow. You fret yourself, and you fret all around you, and that continually. In a word, you are a poor, unhappy croaker.

Now, such characters, more or less fully developed, are to be found in every community, ever surrounded by an atmosphere peculiarly their own, in which neither the lungs nor the heart of any one but themselves can freely play—an atmosphere like that in which the poor needle grinder labors—full of sharp and deadly particles.

But, it is not because these men are by nature so much worse than their neighbors, that they are so unhappy themselves and can render all around them so miserable. Their endless dissatisfaction, their ceaseless fault-finding, are rather the natural consequences of a long indulged habit of looking on the shady side of everything. Disappointed, it may be, in their cravings after distinction; fretted by the successes of those whose early promise was much less than their own; and conscious, possibly, of undeveloped powers which would have made them shine in the world: they have become morbidly sensitive to everything that effects their own reputation of others; and the indulgence of this morbid feeling has gradually wrought itself into a spirit of fault-finding with everybody and croaking at everything, which has at length rendered them the most undesirable of human associates.

Does any reader see the lineaments of his own character in this sketch—a little exaggerated, it may be, yet truly drawn? Then let him at once commence the needful reformation. If the same eagle-eyed scrutiny now devoted to the characters and acts of others were turned inward and employed in discovering personal defects, the labor would be most profitable and the result most favorable. If the same watchful diligence now wasted in discovering causes for complaint in what occurs, was devoted to the discovery of causes of thankfulness, the unhappy, fretful croaker would soon become a cheerful, happy man.

Sub-soiling.

The benefit of sub-soiling has been highly recommended by those who have made a fair trial of it for several years past; yet there are comparatively few, whether satisfied or not of its utility, who put it in practice. I have for some time been convinced of the propriety of deep plowing on most soils, by giving greater depth for the roots of plants to roam in search of food and moisture, as well as to enable the surplus water the more readily to drain off; yet, upon some shallow soils there is an objection to throwing up too much of what is usually termed *dead earth*, which until it has been for some time exposed to the action of the sun and air, has a deleterious effect upon vegetation. This difficulty is obviated by sub-soiling, as the earth is not thrown up, only loosened, thereby facilitating the surplus water to drain off, and also the better enabling it to retain sufficient moisture in dry weather for the nourishment of plants. For several years we have felt wishful more fully to become satisfied as to the real benefit of sub-soiling, and whether it would pay the cost, (which may be reckoned equal to breaking up the land,) but hoping others of our neighbors with greater facilities, would make the trial, we deferred it until last spring—when we tried it for fruit trees, wheat, carrots, parsnips, turnips, &c., with decided benefit. The piece which we sub-soiled for wheat, with the exception of two or three furrows, for experiment, soon showed a marked improvement, standing the drouth well, and giving a good yield of excellent wheat.—Such is our estimate of the benefit to be derived from sub-soiling, from the experience of the past, that we should not, on account of the cost, hesitate to use the sub-soil plow for all our future crops.—[Maine Farmer.

A CALIFORNIA NEWSPAPER has elicited the following speculations from the London Times;

Before us lies a real California newspaper, with all its politics, paragraphs, and advertisements, printed and published at San Francisco, on the 14th of last June. In a literary or professional point of view, there is nothing very remarkable in this production. Journalism is a science so intuitively comprehended by American citizens, that their most rudimentary efforts in this line are sure to be tolerably successful.—Newspapers are to them what theatres and *cafes* are to Frenchmen. In the Mexican war the occupation of each successive town by the invading army was signalised by the immediate establishment of a weekly journal and of a "bar" for retailing those spirituous compounds known by the generic denomination of "American drinks." The same fashions have been adopted in California, and the opinions of the American portion of that strange population are already represented by journals of more than average ability and intelligence.

☞ ABOUT RIGHT.—A stammering blacksmith, attending as witness at a court, in a money dispute, between two of his men, was asked by the Judge why he did not advise them to arrange the matter. His answer was:

"I-I-I-did the fo-o-ls to set-tle; for I said the clerk would take their co-a-ts, the lawyer their sh-i-rts, and if they got into your honor's clutches you'd ski-n 'em."

SPOTS ON THE SUN.—Several clusters of spots are now visible on the Sun, and one single spot of large size, indeed the largest we have noticed for several months. As these clusters are now near the centre of the Sun they will probably remain visible about a week longer.

YOUNG MEN OF CITIES.

REDFIELD, of Clinton Hall, N. Y., is publishing a most valuable series of 'Tracts for Cities,' from one of which, with the title, we extract a few striking passages.

In the fire companies of New York, including not less than fifteen hundred individuals, the proportion of those who may be called young men in not less than two-thirds. Short of a battle, there is nothing more exciting than a fire; and there is this delightful consideration, that while it brings into requisition all the nerve, muscles and stalwart manhood which are demanded in the fiercest engagement by the land or sea, all these qualities are exerted, not for the destruction, but for the preservation of property and life. Lamenting, as all good citizens must do, the excesses which have occasionally connected themselves with these fraternities, we must nevertheless look with admiration on the noble spirit of self-sacrifice every week evinced by hundreds of firemen. The case has been chosen, as bringing into strong relief the fund of strength which exists in the young men of cities.—An estimate of our army, our navy, our commercial marine, our agriculture, our trade and manufactures, would only confirm the same conviction. The strength of the young men alone, if fairly and unitedly brought out, would in any cause be invincible.

In our country, young men hold a large share in the government. Each of these young men has a voter. They are appealed to by demagogues, on both sides, in every political canvass, and are made to feel their strength; nothing can be done without them. Beyond any other portion of society, they have the disposition and the ability to come together in popular gatherings; and by such gatheringsit is that great ends are reached in America. Young men constitute not only a large part of every great political assembly, but the *excitable, enthusiastic, executive* part. Beyond any other class, they go to the polls, lead others to go, and give animation and guidance to the scenes which are there beheld. No man, it is likely, has formed any due estimate of the political power lodged in the young men of a single city.

Here is a young man of three and twenty.—He cannot walk down Broadway without notice, for the symmetry of his form, the rose on his cheek, and the brawn of his sturdy arm. You would send him as a model to the statuary; you would pick him out of a thousand to stand by you in a fray. The fire of his eye shows that the capacity for knowledge is there.

Through all the swagger of a manner which tells you that he has not fully escaped the affectation of ruffianism, you descry the elements of a natural gentleman. In manual dexterity and feats of strength, he takes the palm. None can surpass him at a launch, a fire, or a boat-race.—The original of this rude sketch may be seen almost any evening in the week.

But all are not such. Here is another young man, engaged, not in merchandise. Accustomed to spend much of his time at the nice employments of the desk or the counter, and often to wait on the more dainty and fastidious portion of society, his danger is of falling into a manner just the opposite of the preceeding. By any rustic friend, he would be set down as an effeminate coxcomb. You almost expect to catch odors when you approach him. His hair, his boots, his unwrinkled gloves, proclaim the cit; and these things have a certain degree of merit on their own scale. Let us not disparage such persons. They sometimes grow up to be good merchants and good men.

One more illustration must suffice; it is essentially unlike the others. That pallid youth, with livid complexion, lank hair, and narrow chest, is a sedentary operative. In regard to his handicraft, no man can charge him with unfaithfulness. He belongs to no clubs, and joins in no excursions, but works from daylight till Saturday night. He is a fair specimen of the mechanical drudge. Every reader can at once name such among his acquaintance.

Now it may be affirmed, that these three pictures, with all the imperfections of the drawing, may be taken as types of three great classes of city young men; and in these three are comprehended a large proportion of the whole.

We are not now inquiring what he may know about his own shop, ship-yard, or counting-room, his special trade or business; or about the streets, wharves, and amusements of the town. But, what does he know of that which gives the strength of manhood and the commanding place in society, of which we were just now thinking? What does he know of that which expands, and quickens, and strengthens and disciplines the powers of mind? What does he know of his own body and soul, and their respective powers? of the heavens above and the earth beneath, with their constituent elements, changes and laws; of the atmosphere, of the fire and water, of the metals he works; the fabrics he sells, or the currency he calculates? What does he know of the great history of past ages, and the lives of great men? What chord vibrates within him, at the mention of Luther or Gustavus Adolphus, of John Howard, Newton, of Davy? What does he know of morals and of immortality? What answer may almost be given in a single word—Nothing.'

'That the diamond is coal; that water should be composed of an inflammable substance; that the very same thing which makes the fire burn, makes metals rust, forms acids, and affords breath to plants and animals; these are only samples of delightful knowledge, out of tens of thousands.

'I see,' said a young lady, according to one of the funny papers, 'that some tradesmen advertises blank declarations for sale. I wish I could get one.'

'Why?' asked her mother.

'Because Mr. E. is so modest to ask me to marry him, and perhaps if I could fill a blank declaration with the questions, he would sign it.'

☞ A COMICAL MISTAKE.—A clergyman, who, reading to his congregation a chapter in Genesis, found the last sentence on the page to be, "And the Lord gave unto Adam a wife."—Turning over two leaves together, he found written and read in an audible voice, "And she was plain and without and within!" He had unhappily got into the middle of a description.

More money is expended by the city of Boston for educating, than by the English government for the education of its seventeen millions of people.

Warning from a Returned Californian.

A Mr. B. K. Mann, of New York, who has been to the regions of Gold, and returned, publishes a letter in the New York Journal of Commerce, warning every body against the folly of leaving the comforts of home to encounter the perils of a voyage to California, and the hardships, disappointments and dangers to be met with after arriving there. He concludes his appeal as follows:—

The foolish will not be advised, but let the more considerate pause before they resolve to engage in an enterprise where there is so much hazard and so little profit. I confess, gold in California is abundant, so are whales in the Pacific. It extends over a large surface of country, along the water courses, and if accumulated into one mass would form an immense pile. But distributed as it is over so large a space, it is thin, except where the veins exist, and consequently a great deal of labor is expended to but little profit. Last year there were somes fortunes made by digging, because only a few men were there. But now the numberless pans have been so completely dug up, and the numbers already employed in mining are so vast, that except in cases of extreme luck, the average does not compensate a man for his toil and endurance. You will not hear of any man (however lucky he may be considered) making a fortune with the shovel and pickaxe. He cannot do it now in any reasonable length of time. If men choose to go and engage in trading, they will find competition so strong in every department of traffic, as to make the business of doubtful utility, as his profit and loss account will fully prove. That part of California through which I travelled, did not seem to me well adapted to agricultural purposes. Irrigation was absolutely necessary. They have no rain for eight months in the year. The heat by day is almost intolerable, while at night you will require four blankets to keep you warm. San Francisco is the most disagreeable place I ever saw. Sacramento City is rather a pleasant town. The journey from New York to San Francisco is not to be slighted, even if it is performed in steamers; and let no man undertake it who is not prepared for the worst. My advice to you who have legitimate occupations is, pursue them industriously. Economy and industry are gold mines, and he who labors therein will be rewarded proportionably. Let not the vain and empty bauble of glittering dust, or the exaggerated newspaper account, written by unprincipled speculators or persons interested to suit their own views and ends, influence you to leave your comfortable homes and the blessings which cultivated, refined and religious society bestows, to take up your abode in that far-off land, subject to all the inconveniences of the same.

If I but possessed the power and ability to accurately and forcibly portray to my fellows all the misery and misfortune that I have witnessed within the last few months, during my passage to California, while there, and also on my return (via the Isthmus,) I think no considerate man could be induced to go there.

RELIGION IN CALIFORNIA.—Rev. O. C. Fuller, in a letter to the New York Recorder, dated San Francisco, Aug. 1st, says:—

"I am trying to preach, to labor, to pray; and I love my work, but have never seen a harder task than to get a man to look through a lump of gold into eternity. It is more like beating the air, like contending with the elements, like confining the tide or stilling the tempest, than I have hitherto supposed could possibly exist. Men come to church and pay more than respectful, serious, and interesting attention to all the services, and go away expressing their joy at such an unexpected privilege. But to the inquiry, "How did you enjoy the exercise?" the listener most likely replies, "Rising, sir! fifty per cent higher than the same rooms rented for last month. "Were you not interested with the church music?" "I am somewhat interested—that is, I have about a dozen lots; and sir, eight of them are worth $20,000 each."—Meet a religious man, and invite him to the place of worship on the Sabbath, and ten to one he will forget himself and say, "should be very happy to call on you, sir, and will if I have time; but I am so hurried! I have come here to make a fortune and go home as soon as possible." "But it was to church that I invited you!" "O, yes, I beg pardon, but I cannot give you much, I am poor—have just come out here to get a few thousands for the support of my family." I have seen more exhibitions of human depravity, and more want of the restraining influence of good society, in the eight months since I have left home, than in all my life before."

"MURDER WILL OUT."—Under this head the Augusta Age says, that it has been discovered that Mr. SAMUEL USHER, formally Postmaster of Kingfield, and who was suspected and arrested, charged with robbing the mail, has at last been enabled to make manifest his innocence. It will be remembered that the Kennebec Journal accompanied the statement of the arrest, &c. with some remarks, which although immediately after retracted or qualified so as to set matters right, were made the ground of a libel suit against the editor, which finally resulted in a verdict of damages for the plaintiff, after a long and vexatious law suit.

If we remember correctly, Judge Tenney, then in practice at the bar, managed the case with great ability for the plaintiff—and George Evans for the defendent. The Age says:

But the verdict of the jury did not relieve Mr. Usher from suspicion, and from that time to this, the community generally have believed him guilty of the depredation with which he was charged. At that time Mr. Usher was doing a good business as a trader with a bright future in view, but loosing the confidence of the public he was obliged to withdraw from his preferred occupation and has ever since struggled and suffered under the prejudices against him.

It now turns out that another individual, (who has heretofore figured as one of the richest and most influential men in Kingfield, and who was active in efforts to procure Usher's conviction) was the real robber; and that at first having committed the crime of theft and added to it the greater one of attempting to convict an innocent man and blast his character, he followed up his victim by a series of acts the most malignant and oppressive.

The disclosures which implicate the real robber were made, we understand, in consequence of a quarrel between the thief and a confederate. We are happy that the public judgment is at length set right respecting a much injured man, although the injustice done him can never be fully repaired.

By a recent regulation of the British post-office department, any letter having the writer's name and residence engraved on the seal, or written on the out side, and not finding the party to whom the same is addressed, will be returned to the writer immediately through the dead letter office; by which regulation, considerable anxiety and loss of time will be prevented.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL MOVEMENTS IN NEW MEXICO.—Advices from Santa Fe down to the 20th Sept. have been received at Washington. The news is interesting. We condense the following from the National Intelligencer:—

There had been two meeting of the citizens of the county of Santa Fe, on the subject of providing themselves with an efficient civil government. The first meeting was held Aug. 25th; the second on the following evening. W. Z. Augney presided at one, and Dr. J. Naugle at the other. A preamble and series of resolutions were passed, declaring—

1st. That the people are tired of a military government, life and property being unsafe.

2d. That there are a hundred thousand American citizens in New Mexico, and these have a just right to a civil government and all the benefits the United States constitution confers.

3d. That there is much confusion existing in the territory, owing to the scanty supply of legal enactments, inconsistent codes, &c. This leaves them without any uniform rule of action or certainty of judicial adjudication.

5th. That sharing the feelings common with their countrymen, and desirous of seeing free institutions extended over them, they present themselves before congress in vindication of their rights, and urge prompt action on their behalf.

6th. That a general convention of delegates, chosen by the several counties, affords the best means of learning the wishes of the people, and of accomplishing the establishment of a suitable civil government.

7th. That Lt. Col. Beall, commanding the troops in Santa Fe, the capital of the territory, be requested to recommend to the citizens of the several counties to assemble in mass meetings, the said mass meetings to be held on the 10th day of September, 1849.

10th. That the said convention elect some suitable person to carry any proposed form of government the convention may deem proper to adopt to Washington, to ask and urge its reception and adoption, and that a seat in the house of representatives, according to the precedent of Minnesota, be asked for our delegate.

Lieut. Col. Beall, who, in the absence of Col. Washington, was then the military commandant in New Mexico, approves the above proceedings, and recommends the citizens, in an official proclamation, to carry into effect the measures therein suggested.

In alluding to the above proceedings, the Republican says, "that differences of opinion existed, creating political arguments and the subsequent formation of two distinct parties, each of which having its own favorite, met and nominated their respective delegates."

THE MOSQUITO IN CALIFORNIA.—I read a great deal in the papers about the Mosquitoes on the San Juan, and the King of the Mosquitoes, and how John Bull is trying to turn these Mosquitoes to some account. But I never knew Mosquitoes employed to any advantage, save in California, and that happened in this wise:—

A rogue had stolen a bag of gold from a digger on the San Joaquin, and hid it. Nothing could induce him to tell where he had secreted the treasure. We sentenced him to a hundred lashes, and then offered to let him off with thirty, provided he would tell what he had done with the gold, but he refused. We inflicted the thirty lashes, and he was still stubborn as a mule. We then stripped him naked and tied him to a tree. The Mosquitoes went at him, and in less than three hours he was covered with blood, and in the most excruciating torment cried out:—"Untie me, untie me, and I will tell." "Tell first," was the reply. So he told where the gold was. Some of us then kept off the Mosquitoes, while others went as directed by the culprit, and recovered the gold. We then untied him, washed him all over with cold water and put on his clothes. His only remark was: "If h—l is worse than *that*, I should like to know it." Now if you can make as much out of your Mosquitoes on the San Juan, then go ahead. [Phil. North American.

MUNIFICENT BEQUEST.—Purser Nathaniel Wilson, who recently died without family, has left a handsome sum to the town of Belfast, in this State, for the promotion of general Education—the town to decide how best to effect his wishes. His executors are commanded, after providing for certain legacies to his relations, on the decease of his three sisters, who are to receive annuities during life, to convey the property with its accumulations, to the town of Belfast.

The kind of instruction to be given shall be annually determined by five persons to be chosen by the inhabitants at their annual meetings out of ten to be nominated by the Selectmen.—The amount that will finally come under the care of the town, is set down by the Signal at $30,000. Quite a windfall.

A BALLOON FROZEN.—Mr. Gypson and another gentleman ascended in a balloon yesterday week, from Bedford. When at an elevation of two miles they got into a cloud of sleet and snow, and the balloon was quickly covered with ice. The gas soon began to expand; but in trying the valve above and below, it was found to be frozen. In this emergency they applied a knife, and made an incision of twenty-four inches in the silk. The gas issued forth in one continuous stream through a two-foot opening; and, singular to relate, the gas that had been passed into the silken globe an invisible vapor, rushed out as white as the steam from a steam-engine, such was the effect of the frosty air upon the gas. And thus the aeronauts were rescued from the jaws of distruction. They descended safely.—Liverpool Journal, 20.

TEN CENTS A DAY.—The Chambersburg Valley Sentinel tells the following story of Mr. Buchanan and "ten cents a day." Mr. B. was at that place a few years ago, and, together with a circle of friends, was very much annoyed at the empty gabble of an iron-master, who had never soiled his hands with labor, or earned a penny in the course of a long and useless life.—After expatiating for some time without interruption, he wound up with what he innocently supposed to be a clinching interrogatory, "Do you *really* think, Mr. Buchanan, that labor is not worth more than ten cents a day?" Mr. Buchanan replied, with his usual suavity, that, as a general matter, labor was worth *much* more; but he would not like to pay even that much for the labor, intellectual or muscular, of the man who would propound such a question!

A London letter in the N. Y. Mirror says Lord Brougham's "fair and fiery friend, Lola Montes, or Peg Waters, or Mrs. James, or Countess of Landsfeldt, has shaken herself free from young Heald, having first had secured on her for life, as Miss Lola, £3000 a year, which, with economy, will probably keep her in ball dogs, cigars, and horsewhips. Heald is inconsolable, but his strapping inamorata, having vowed she would welt him if he came within reach of her arm, he confesses at last that he has put his foot in it, and walks off on his bootless errand to his maiden aunt."

Important from Washington.

In a private letter from Washington, we are assured that "several prominent members of Congress, of both parties, including a leading, though moderate Free Soiler, from the West, are urging on the members of the Legislature of Maryland—to be convened in December—the propriety of Maryland presenting to Congress a formal request, for the re-cession to her of that portion of the District of Columbia, which she originally ceded to the Federal government.—The object of this movement is, to remove the agitating subject of slavery in the district, from the national councils. By taking from Congress this care and responsibility, a fruitful theme of sectional exasperation will be silenced, and an untold amount of time and heart burnings saved in the transaction of public business. The best prospect of success lies in the no-party, or rather all-party, character of its origin.—[N. Y. Mirror.

ANNEXATION IN MONTREAL.—We understand that the parties who have organized the annexation movement in Montreal, are prepared for a regular campaign. They will form themselves into an association after the fashion of the Anti-Corn-Law-League, and inundate the country with tracts and arguments on the subject. On Wednesday last, a week ago, 1,200 names had been signed to the manifesto. The counter manifesto is also numerously signed. [Toronto Examiner.

Whencesoever our cotemporary derives his information, he has in this case been correctly informed; and, before many days, the friends of the movement in Montreal, will we are enabled to say, be invited to form themselves into an association, such as he refers to. [Montreal Herald 27th ult.

DEATHS FROM CHLOROFORM.—The public have already been made acquainted with the fact that chloroform, of all narcotic agents, is the most powerful. Since the discovery and introduction of it by Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, hardly a month has passed without furnishing an instance either of death or extreme danger attendant upon its inhalation. Fatal effects have followed not only in the hands of those using it unprofessionally, but also in the practice of regular and skillful physicians. The public should therefore be assured, that to employ it merely to save pain is not warranted by many of the judicious and cautious practitioners of this country and of Europe, and that many of its friends have abandoned it, and now resort to the other which afford the advantages without the dangers of chloroform.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MAINE, NOVEMBER 13, 1849.

THE COOLIDGE AFFAIR.—The papers continue to agitate the question of the escape or death of Dr. Y. P. Coolidge, and some of them evidently attach too much importance to the hear-say and manufactured stories that have been put in circulation by those who wish to create for themselves a notoriety, or to produce an excitement in the public mind for some ulterior purpose. When the stories in relation to this matter were first started, and after an interview with Dr. Mann and a patient hearing of his views of the circumstances, we confess that we really thought there might be something on which to base the reports then in circulation; but a further examination satisfies us, for one, that it is all *humbug*,—that Dr. Y. P. Coolidge, or the individual incarcerated in the State Prison at Thomaston, under that name, is actually dead, and died in the prison at Thomaston, we have not the least doubt. Nor have we any doubt that the body buried at North Livermore is that of Dr. Y. P. Coolidge. Nor, so far as we have been able to learn, is there any doubt in the minds of the majority of the people in that vicinity in relation to the identity of the body at its first exhumation. Affidavits many be produced as evidence, written, or worded in such a manner, that they may be made to mean any thing or *nothing*, and signed, for ought we know to the contrary, with a full understanding that they were to be taken for only what they were worth, in the market as *gull-traps*; but any shrewd, intelligent mind will not be deceived by their speciousness, or plausibility.

The excitement in relation to this matter has continued quite too long. It is time it was put to rest and the authors and those who countenance it should be permitted to rest from their labors—and Coolidge should be permitted to rest in his grave peaceably.

Since the foregoing was prepared, we have received the Gospel Banner, containing the following letter from HON. CORNELIUS M. HOLLAND, of Canton, a gentleman who has known Coolidge from his youth, and who is intimately acquainted with all the transactions at Canton, and North Livermore, out of which Dr. Mann makes up his story. His testimony establishes beyond doubt, the identity of the body disinterred at Canton with that of Valorus P. Coolidge:

CANTON, Nov. 5, 1849.

BR. DREW:—In the Banner of last week, I noticed an inquiry whether the body disinterred at Canton, (as the body of Dr. Coolidge,) bore the marks of a post mortem examination.

I was well acquainted with Dr. Coolidge and was present at the second disinterment; saw the incision in the stomach; and noticed that the skull had been removed. The position of the skull, (as it was pressed forward,) made him look wide across the forehead; and this is the reason that many supposed it was not the body of Dr. C. When the head was raised so as to let the removed part of the skull take its original position, then it looked like Dr. Y. P. Coolidge. At the first examination I presume the head was not moved; hence the conclusion of the spectators.

I write this that the public may rest satisfied in this matter.

With much respect,

CORNELIUS M. HOLLAND.

BOSTON ALMANAC.—This beautiful little annual, which has for several years been published by Mr. S. N. Dickinson, is hereafter to be published by Messrs Coolidge & Wiley. The forth coming number will be a very attractive one. See advertisement in another column.

JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS.—The Journeyman Printers of Boston about a year ago, formed themselves into a society, for self-protection against the exactions of their employers, called the "Boston Printer's Union." The wages paid to this class of artisans have not been increased for the last twenty or twenty-five years, while the expenses of living to all classes, has increased in a gradual ratio, consequently their means for acquiring a competence for the establishment of themselves in business, or to meet the necessities of age and increasing families, have not been equal to most other artisans and mechanics. Hence one object of the "Printer's Union," or league. On the 3d inst, the Union voted, almost unanimously, in effect, "that they would not in future work in offices that do not pay the rates agreed upon by the Union." The increased amount of pay asked for by them would yield to each journeyman less than 25 cents per day. On the following day the question was stated in each office in the city, and the demands of the "Union" acceded to by all the principal offices with the exception of one, and of the minor offices, with the exception of some two or three.

This is good news for the "Jours," as well as the country Printers throughout New England, and we sincerely hope the "Boston Printer's Union" may be able to sustain themselves, and render their condition at least, equal to that of other operatives. As the Boston Pathfinder says:—

"The pretence of some, that because the rates paid were enough twenty years ago, they must be adequate now, is absurd, as every man must know who has to provide for a family.—The rise in the bare item of rent alone makes more than the difference the printers ask in their prices. What would the master printers say if they were required to live on an allowance that might have been considered adequate 30 years ago."

We hope they will look at this matter in its true light, and from policy, if no higher motives actuate them, endeavor to secure to themselves a good name.

NEW YORK ELECTION. The whigs have carried the city of New York by 1600 majority, on a vote of 1300 less than the Presidential vote. The whigs have probably chosen 11 aldermen, the democrats 7, making a democratic net gain of 6.

The Albany Argus, with returns from 42 counties and estimates for the remainder, assumes that the entire democratic state ticket is elected by about 1000 majority. At all events, JEWETT, judge of the supreme court, CHATFIELD, attorney general, FOLLETT, canal commissioner, and CLARK, inspector of prisons, all democrats, *are elected*.

The last legislature was overwhelmingly whig. the democrats had in the senate 2 members, barnburners 6, whigs 24. Assembly 7 democrats, barnburners 13, whigs 108.

Now the democrats have certainly elected TWELVE senators, probably SEVENTEEN, giving them a majority of two in that body. The house is so nearly divided that it is uncertain which party will have the majority!

LATER. The Boston Post of Saturday morning last contains the following:—

The Democrats have the house of Assembly, having elected 64 members to 56 whigs—8 to be heard from. Last year 108 whigs to 20 opposition. The house will probably now stand 67 democrats, 61 whigs, making the DEMOCRATIC NET GAIN NINETY-FOUR MEMBERS.

Senators elected, 14 democrats, 16 whigs, 2 districts to hear from. Last year 21 whigs to 8 opposition!

The Albany Argus gives the majorities of 55 counties on state ticket thus:

32 counties give democratic majorities..14,119
23 " " whig " ..14,882

Whig majority 763—four counties to be heard from; which are likely to overcome this majority. The state ticket consists of eight officers, four of whom the Argus claims that the democrats have elected. The result for the others cannot be certainly known till the official vote is received from the counties.

Upon the whole, this election is glorious for the democrats, showing IMMENSE LOSSES TO THE TAYLOR WHIGS.

NEW JERSEY. The election for legislature took place on Tuesday last. The whigs elected to the senate 10, to the house of Assembly 29; the democrats elected to the Senate 9, and to the Assembly 28, making a democratic net gain of TWENTY-FOUR!

OXFORD NORMAL INSTITUTE—*South Paris*. It will be seen by reference to another column, that the winter session of this popular school commences on the tenth day of December next, under the instruction of its talented and efficient projector, E. P. HINDS, Esq., aided by competent and popular Assistants. The location of the school is a central one, being easy of access from all parts of the County, and from most any section of the State, and we trust that it will continue to receive, as it has heretofore, the support which it merits.

A prize Declamation and Exhibition will be had at the Institute on Thursday afternoon and evening, 15th inst. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

FIRE IN FRYEBURG.—Two barns containing ten or twelve tons of hay, a quantity of grain, and four harnesses, and a woodshed well filled with wood, and a small addition to the dwelling house of Dr. Reuel Barrows of Fryeburg, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 2d inst. The buildings were all connected with the dwelling house, which was of two stories; and it was saved only by the superhuman exertions of the inhabitants in the vicinity. The fire originated from the bottom of a lantern dropping out and the blaze setting fire to the hay in one of the barns.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

The Hibernia arrived at Halifax the 2d inst, bringing seven days later news from Europe. We make the following extracts from our exchanges:—

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—There is no late news come to hand, from Constantinople or St. Petersburg, and of course we have got no solution of the difficulty between the Porte and the Autocrat. The general belief, however, among well informed circles is said to be, that Russia will pocket the affront rather than provoke a collision with France and England. There is a rumor from Paris that in consequence of the relation in which Louis Napoleon stands with the Czar, he would gladly forego the support of the nation in behalf of Turkey.

A correspondent from Belgrade on the 1st inst., states that the Hungarian refugees were still at Widdea, ready to set out for any destination they may receive. They were divided into three camps, an Italian, a Hungarian and a Polish one; each camp is under the order of a Colonel, and each man receives daily rations according to his grade, like the British troops.—Prince Alexander of Servia, had behaved very well towards them, allowing them free passage through his territory, and provisions. Bem and Dembinski, and several other chiefs have not only embraced Islamism, but entered the Turkish army.

The Porte is said to have appointed the Isle of Caanda, as the residence for the refugee Magyars.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—A treaty between Austria and Prussia was signed at Vienna, Sept. 20th and ratified by Prussia on the 10th ult., which provides that Austria and Russia should assume the administration of Central power of the German Confederation, in the name of all the governments of the confederation until the 1st of May 1850, unless this power can be transferred to a definite power before that period.

Gen. Haynau in his administration of the Military Affairs of Hungary, loses no opportunity to preserve the bloody epithet that has so universally been applied to him. He has thus far succeeded in murdering under the guise of a Court Martial, 13 Hungarian Generals who delivered themselves up at the close of the war, and induced their soldiers to lay down their arms, and to make the tragedy display a suitable *denouement*, Count Battyany, the Prime Minister of Hungary, has been shot under circumstances which will forever make the Austrian name synonymous with cruelty, treachery and dishonor. To render the last hours of this accomplished nobleman as bitter as possible, he was sentenced to a malefactor's instead of a soldier's death, and to avoid the ignominy of the halter, the wife of the patriot conveyed to him in his linen, a dagger with which to anticipate his doom. The Count did not succeed in the suicide, but his throat was so much injured by the wound he had inflicted that he prevented his murderers from strangling him with the cord. He fell pierced to the heart by the bullets of the Austrian soldiers, his last words being—"My country forever!" Some ladies of the highest rank endeavored to dip their hands in the blood of the fallen patriot, but were prevented by the Austrian Bayonets.

Several hundred officers of those furnished with passports from Comorn, have passed thro' Berlin on their way to the west. Some of them are going to America. Klapka is said to have embraced the resolution of cossing the Atlantic with 300 others.

According to Lloyd's, Hungary is to be divided henceforth into 10 districts, each district to have its own provincial assembly, yet the deputies to be chosen by a majority of the votes of the population.

The anti-rent conspiracy in Ireland is extended throughout all parts of the ill-fated land.—The local journals are filled with accounts of the abduction of crops. There can be no doubt that in the southern and in part of the northern provinces, there is a general determination on the part of the peasantry to deprive landlords of their rents to such an extent as would seem calculated to consummate the ruin of the country.

SEVEN DAYS LATER.—The steamship Cambria, with about 80 passengers, arrived at Halifax on Thursday.

The commercial news brought by her is, that the general tone of business affairs during the the past week has been of a healthy character. The cotton market was active in the early part of the week, and on Monday speculators operated to a considerable extent, buying at an advance on the currency of the last week of 1-2 to 1-4d per lb. on nearly all descriptions. Subsequently less activity prevailed. The estimated sales at two o'clock amounted to 62,710 bales, and the markets closed. In the provision market business has been steadily, and at firm prices The demand for iron is on a diminished scale, and prices are scarcely so firm as quoted a week ago. The accounts from the woollen and manufacturing districts show that business is more inactive than is has been for some time; nevertheless, trade keeps steady, and the operative classes are tolerably well employed. In the Produce market there has been more activity, quotations evidencing the desire to increase their stocks—prices in many instances have slightly advanced. Freights a Liverpool are unusually dull, and rates have declined, particularly to New York. Passengers are less numerous, and lower fares are demanded. The money market continues without change.

The advices from France report business active, both in home consumption and orders from abroad. The immense number of foreigners in Paris cause much activity in that city, where many agents of large English houses are buying extensively. Credit is replacing cash transactions, which betokens a more settled state of affairs.

The steamship arrived at Boston on Saturday. The news, in brief, is generally pacific and hopeful. The prospect of a war between Russia and Turkey is now very slight. The Czar seems unwilling to assume the responsibility of attacking Turkey while backed by England and France. Nothing of much interest has transpired in France during the week. The intelligence from Austria and Hungary is very much the same as by the last arrival; scarcely so bloody. Germany is not yet quiet. Much dissatisfaction is expressed by some of the smaller States at the prospect that Austria and Prussia are to exercise an undue ascendency among the Germanic States, and the cruel sentences of the courts martial at Borden, excite great dissatisfaction at Frankfort.

ENGLAND.—The Hon. Abbott Lawrence, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, had an audience of her Majesty at Windsor Castle, on Saturday last, the 20th, to deliver his credentials. He was introduced by Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B., her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR DECEMBER, 1849, is a most splendid specimen of typography. It is a double number, containing one *hundred pages* of reading matter, fourteen engravings, and two pages of Music. It is the largest and most expensive number of a magazine ever published in this or any other country, and being the closing number for the year, at the commencement of which, Godey promised to excel during the year everything in the Magazine line in this country, *is an evidence* of more than a fulfillment of his promise. In the next year's issues, he promises to excel the present, and he is just the man to fulfil is promise. The literary qualities of this number we have, as yet, had no time to examine.

M. BODISCO.—This gentleman, who was the late Minister from Russia at Washington, it has been currently reported for the last few weeks, has been exiled to Siberia, by the Autocrat of all the Russias. The cause was alledged to be the fact that M. Bodisco had acquired property in this country in violation of an edict of the Emperor. The story is contradicted, however by the friends of Mrs. Bodisco, who, by the way, is an American lady and resides in Georgetown, D. C.; but it is generally believed that M. Bodisco is out of favor at the Russian Court.

NORWAY LIBERAL INSTITUTE. By the politeness of the Principal we have received the Catalogue of this Institution for the Fall Term. The whole number of Students is 145. The examination will take place on Thursday and Friday, 15th and 16th inst.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—The following telegraphic despatch to the N. York papers, is the first news we have of this election, which took place on Monday last. The returns from the city (New Orleans) are favorable to the democrats, who have carried it—as, is also probable, the State. Walker, the democratic candidate for Governor, has 250 majority—showing a large gain over Taylor's election. Conrad, whig, in the 2d district, and La Sere, democrat, in the 1st district, are elected to Congress.

WM. G. CROSBY Esq., (formerly Secretary) has been elected a member of the Board of Education in Waldo. Gov. Anderson declined a re-election.

The prospects of a literary man at San Francisco are not very pleasant, according to Dunrage of the Picayune:

'A literary man, or a newspaper editor, unless he has a press, is of about as little service as a fifth wheel to a coach, and as pleasantly situated as a pig in a poke; he is nowhere at all; he may belong to the 'highly ornamental' class of society, but he had better turn his attention to the 'useful.' Brains and literature may be very good capital elsewhere, but brains and *ounces*, or a muscular power and a good trade, are the requisites here.'

OHIO.—The democrats held their own in the late election, and Ohio may now be set down a democratic State. The electoral vote would certainly be given to Cass again if another opportunity should occur, or for Woodbury or Buchanan or any other democratic statesman who may be taken up by the democrats to defeat Gen. Taylor's re-election in 1852 or the election of any other whig, "ultra" or "no-party;" who may be put on the course. The Columbus Statesman thus classifies the members of the Legislature just chosen: Senate—democrats 18, whigs 17, free soilers 1. House—democrats 38, whigs 25, free soilers 9. It is stated that not a whig has been chosen in the Western Reserve where the whigs have formerly had all their majorities.

LUTHER ON DANCING.—In a life of Martin Luther, by M. Audin, an eloquent French writer, the following opinion on dancing is quoted from the Reformer: "Is dancing sinful?" his disciples asked him. He replied, "Was not dancing allowed to the Jews? I am not able to say; but one thing is certain—people dance now-a-days. Dancing is a necessity of our state, like dress with women, and like dinner or supper.—And, indeed, I do not see how dancing can be prohibited. If people commit sin, it is not the fault of the dance, which does not offend against faith or charity. Dance, then, my children."

MAINE MEN RETURNING.—Hon. Mr. Clifford has returned to Maine from his embassy to Mexico, and intends to take up his residence in this city, and resume the practice of law.

The familiar face of our old friend, Albert Smith, is also to be seen in our streets daily.—When he leaves here, it will be for Washington, where, during the winter, he will attend to any business that may be entrusted to him. [Argus

The Farmington Chronicle says—"We are credibly informed that more than one thousand barrels of apples have been carried from this town to Boston, by the way of the A. & K. Railroad, during the three or four weeks past.—This is entirely a new business for this county, and will in a few years doubtless, be the means of bringing much money among us."

Daniel Webster was a remarkable child. It is recorded that he knew how to swim and skate, and slide down hill on a sled, and that he bought a game cock with the first half dollar that was given him, and went about the neighborhood "fighting roosters." So writes one of his whig admirers from New Hampshire.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—The trial of Childs for bank robbery, commenced yesterday. There was great difficulty in empanelling a jury, but it was finally successful. Numerous able counsel are engaged on both sides.

The millers in the western country are making their barrels of flour of light weight. The law requires that every barrel of flour should weigh 196 pounds. A Cincinnati paper states that not long since a lot of flour was received from a well known mill, and every barrel fell short from six to ten pounds.

Gold Amidst the Grahite!

From the following which we copy from the "Boston Times," it will be seen that a six-months voyage around Cape Horn to California, or the dangerous pass via *Panama* is not required longer of the tribe of GOLD HUNTERS. They may ascend our Granite Mountains, *shovel* and *pickaxe* in hand, or wind the banks of our myriad streams, and by the same labor required on the banks of the Sacramento, all travelling time and expenses, and *dangers* saved,—turn up the shining dust to their heart's content! Yes, the gold exactly suited to the coinage of the best specimens of Benton's "MINT DROPS," is close by our doors. It only wants *the digging that's all*.

A NEW MATERIAL FOR CHAIRS.—Joseph Bradley, 317 Pearl street, New York, has introduced into this country the art of making chairs from paper. By some process it is rendered harder than wood, and polishes like grass. Those who have seen them state that they are very beautiful. Some of his work is richly inlaid with ivory, and makes splendid furniture.

SINGULAR IGNORANCE. A countryman, after being shown the sights in Buffalo suddenly asked, "But where is the Buffalo platform?"—The gentleman accompanying him explained, with some laughter, that the staging put up on that occasion, had been *taken down* after the *performance was over*.

Minnesota Territory comprises 30,000 square miles of what was formerly embraced in the old Northwestern territory, and 136,000 of the old French territory of Upper Louisiana, making a total of 166,000 square miles.

Bullion, representing five millions of dollars, from California, was placed in the vaults of the Bank of England on the 15th ult., according to the London Gazette. This is about twice as much as has been received at the Philadelphia mint.

There was a cheese exhibited at the Agricultural Fair in New York, made from one day's milk of 600 cows, by A. E. Austin, Austinburg, Ashtabula county, Ohio. It weighed 2,000 pounds.

At a boot and shoe convention in New York city, it was stated that eighteen millions of dollars worth of boots and shoes are manufactured annually in Massachusetts; yet the demand is beyond the supply.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GEORGIA, READ IT.

We are daily receiving testimony like the following, from the North, South, East and West:—

Gentlemen—I was afflicted with Asthma for fourteen years, and have tried every remedy in the country; I had also been to *several physicians* and found *no relief whatever*. I was afflicted at times so severely, that the blood would gush from my nose, and my breathing was difficult. Indeed the disease had gained so much on me that *I dispaired of ever getting well*, when I chanced to get a bottle of "WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY," which *effected a perfect cure*, and I now consider myself perfectly sound. This can be proved by numbers of men in Franklin County and vicinity, and I think it my duty to let it be known. THO'S A. PATRICK.

Franklin County, Georgia, Nov. 19, 1846.

Be not deceived, *remember that spurious imitations* and other preparations of Wild Cherry abound throughout the land, but it is Dr. Wistar's that has performed so many thousand wonderful cures, therefore buy no other.

☞ None genuine without the written signature of I. BUTTS.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; also by Druggists and Agents generally. 2w28

BRIGHTON MARKET.

[REPORTED FOR THE BOSTON TRAVELLER.]

THURSDAY, NOV. 8, 1849.

At market—1260 Beef Cattle, 1700 Stores, 16 pairs Working Oxen, 55 Cows and Calves, 1700 Sheep and Lambs, and 700 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—We quote extra at $5 00—first quality $5 75—second, $5 50—third, $5.

Stores—Yearlings 7 to $10—2 years old 9 to $15—3 years old 11 to $23.

Working Oxen—Sales at 60, 65, 70, 78 and $90.

Cows and Calves—18, 20, 23, 28, 31, and $34.

Sheep and Lambs—1 37, 1 42, 1 75, 2, and $2 25.

Swine—3 1-2, 4 1-2c. Retail 4 1-2 to 5 1-2c.

MARRIAGES.

In Gray, Oct. 31st, Mr. Wm. Deering of this town, to Miss Abigail R. Barbour, of Gray.

In Roxbury, Me., Nov. 4th, by John Reed, Esq., Mr. Jarvis W. Richards, to Miss Elizabeth L. Barnard, both of Mexico.

DEATHS.

In this town, 5th inst., Mrs. Cloe Peterson, wife of Mr. Benjamin Peterson, aged 48 years.

In Norway, 5th inst. Mr. Aaron Chandler, aged about 80.

In Suttersville, Upper California, in December last, Edward Augustus Farwell, formerly of Dixfield, aged 35.

HAIR DRESSING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has lately returned from New York, and can now give them the latest style in

Hair Cutting, Shampooing, Shaving, &c. &c.

and also is prepared to furnish them with all kinds of Hair Work, such as

WIGS, HALF do., BACK BRAIDS; FRIZETTS, CURLS, &c. &c.

Perfumeries, Fancy Soaps, and Brushes.

Kitchen and Henderson's Hair Preservative.

Superior Bear's Oil, and Toilet Articles generally; he has also constantly on hand, RAZORS, which he will warrant of the first order; old ones hoaned up in such a style as to save the many tears shed in consequence of their being dull.

ELI GROVER.

Norway, Nov. 8, 1849. 3m28

Oxford Normal Institute.

THE WINTER SESSION of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the TENTH day of December next, and continue *eleven weeks*.

TUITION from $1 50 to $4 50.

BOARD from $1 25 to $1 50.

TEACHERS.

E. P. HINDS, Principal.

AARON YOUNG, Jr., Instructer in Natural Science.

A. L. HERSEY, Teacher of Vocal Music.

BYRON COY, Teacher of Penmanship.

For further particulars enquire of the Principal, So. Paris, 10th Nov. 1849. 6w28

Notice of Foreclosure.

ON the twenty-fifth day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-eight, Martin Harris Jr., of Turner, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, by his Deed of Mortgage of that date, recorded in Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 78, pages 369 and 370, conveyed to me certain Real Estate, in said Turner, described in said Mortgage Deed; and whereas, the conditions in said Mortgage are broken, and in no part fulfilled.

I therefore give notice that I claim to foreclose the same, by reason of the non-fulfillment of said conditions. MARTIN HARRIS.

Turner, Nov. 1st 1849. 3w

To the Honorable County Commissioners of the County of Oxford:

THE undersigned inhabitants of the towns of Stoneham, Albany, Waterford, and Norway, would respectfully represent, that the public convenience and wants require that a road and highway should be laid out and constructed beginning at or near the dwelling house of Jonathan Moore in Stoneham, thence to the Crooked River near Timothy Butters in North Waterford, making such alterations as are needful; thence down the East side of Crooked River, or North East side, in crossing the Crooked River Bridge and down the West side, the most practicable route to intersect to road leading from North Waterford Village to Bisbee Town (so called); thence down said road to or near George Knights' dwelling house; thence crossing Crooked River; thence down the South West side of Crooked River, the nearest and most practicable route the intersect the new road from Waterford Flat to Norway Village.

Wherefore your Petitioners would humbly pray, that your Honors would locate a road between the two termini, or such parts of the route as may seem expedient to you after an examination of the same.

JONATHAN MOORE & 62 others.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for said County, on the twenty-ninth day of October, by adjournment from the first Monday in September, A. D. 1849.

ON the foregoing Petition, it being satisfactorily shown to the Court that the petitioners are responsible and that a hearing is expedient, it is hereby Ordered, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Jonathan Moore, in Stoneham, on Monday, the seventeenth day of September, 1849, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition, and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; and that the petitioners give notice thereof by causing attested copies of said Petition and this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of the towns of Stoneham, Waterford, Albany and Norway, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Stoneham, Waterford, Albany and Norway, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a public newspaper printed at Paris in said county of Oxford, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served and posted at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, to the end that all persons and corporations interested may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

28 Attest—WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

ON the thirty-first day of August, A. D. 1846, DAVID HARDY, of Fryeburg in the County of Oxford, conveyed to ISAIAH FORREST, of Eaton in the County of Carroll and State of New Hampshire, by deed of Mortgage of that date, certain tracts or parcels of land situated in said Fryeburg, which tracts are particularly described in said deed, which may be found recorded in the Oxford Western District Registry, Book 25, page 316. And the condition of said mortgage being broken, I claim a foreclosure by reason thereof. ISAIAH FORREST.

By his Att'y, E. L. OSGOOD.

Fryeburg, October 30, 1849. 3w28*ep&c

THE

BOSTON ALMANAC

FOR 1850.

This popular Annual, beautifully embellished, bound in cloth, and gilt, surpassing any previous number in the elegance of its style, and the value of its contents, will be published about the middle of November.

It will contain A NEW RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH MAP OF NEW ENGLAND and the greater part of the State of New York. Over sixty railroads are exhibited, and all the important places on the routes. It is finely engraved on Steel, and is alone worth the price of the whole work.

Calendar and Memoranda Pages embellished with VIGNETTES OF THE TWELVE PRESIDENTS OF THE U. S., with brief Statistical Sketches imparting new information.

A complete CITY RECORD, being a systematic compilation of the various Departments of the Government, Recent Laws, Finances, PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS, including the WATER WORKS, (with fine Engravings,) a BUSINESS DIRECTORY of Boston, tables of Streets, Wharves, Hall, Buildings, Offices, Societies, Railroads, Telegraphs, Expresses, Omnibusses; *Mails and Postages to all parts of the world*; Rates of Wharfage; Weather Tables: Local Events, &c,

State Government, Probate Courts, and Commissioners of Insolvency, in Mass., U. S. Government, with members of Congress politically designated: General Events, during the past year of tumult and change, and many other useful Statistics.

This Almanac has 220 closely printed pages, and contains more than an ordinary 8vo of 500 pages, which would sell for two or three dollars. For the Almanac, the price is only TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, with a liberal discount at wholesale. It is retailed at all the Stores in New England, and the cities of the South and West.

The Work will in future be conducted by the undersigned, agreeably to arrangement with the late S. N. DICKINSON, its former proprietor.

Orders sent immediately to Messrs. B. B. MUSSEY & CO., 29 Cornhill, or to Mr. THOMAS GROOM, 82 State St., Publishers will be early answered. COOLEDGE & WILEY.

Boston, Nov. 1849. 6w27

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to JOEL HOWARD, of Canton, Oxford County, and State of Maine, by note, account, or otherwise, are cautioned against paying the same to said Joel Howard, or to any person or persons, to whom said notes or accounts, or any of them, may have been transferred by said Joel Howard, by gift, or otherwise, since the 22d day of May, 1849, as the Judge of Probate, within and for the County of Oxford, has legally appointed a Guardian to said Joel Howard, on the written application of Abigail Howard, wife of the said Joel Howard, representing the said Joel Howard to be insane, and incapable of taking care of himself, which said application, and the order of the Court thereon, was duly filed in the Registry of Deeds, in said County of Oxford, the 22d of May, 1849.

ABAGAIL HOWARD, *Petitioner.*

October 25th, 1849. 27

Notice.

THE Subscriber will sell the Farm and all Real Estate, and Personal Estate he now owns, at a fair rate, and give good Deeds. The farm is one of the best in the County of Oxford. All persons wishing to purchase are requested to call and look for themselves. ALVAN BOLSTER.

Rumford, Nov. 1st, 1849. 27

Bonnets and Fancy Goods.

THE subscriber has just received from Boston, a large and fashionable assortment of Bonnets, Bonnet Trimmings and Fancy Goods, for sale cheap, —among which may be found—

Florence, Devon Braid, Milan Edge, Corded Milan, Corded Brunswick, Coburg, Gimp, Pearl, Braid Edg'd Peddle, Jenny Lind, Puzzle Braid, French Lace, Rutland, Fancy High land, Coburg Corded, English Straw, and Colored Straw Bonnets.

Fancy & Mourning Bonnet, Cap and Neck Ribbons

Fancy Tabs, Fancy Cravats, Mourning Collars, Collerette, Standing Collers, Mourning Veils, White and Col'd Tarlton, Bonnet Flowers and Wreaths,

Particular attention given to Bleaching and Pressing Straw Bonnets.

Mourning Bonnets constantly on hand, and all orders promptly attended to.

Rooms over NOYES & FRANCIS' store.

SARAH R. MILLETT.

Norway, May 12, 1849. tf 2

Notice.

THIS is to caution all against buying a certain writing running nearly as follows, viz:—"Livermore, May, 1848—Value received I promise to pay Baley Dear, or order, sixty dollars on demand and interest.—F. Timberlake;"—as I never received any value therefor and will not pay it.

JAMES TIMBERLAKE, Jr.

October, 1849. 3w28*

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

ON the Petition of JOHN MOULTON, Guardian of MARY M. SWETT, of Porter in said county, and minor child of Moses Swett, late of Foxcroft, deceased, representing that he has received the advantageous offer of $600, "for the title of his said ward to certain real estate situated in Foxcroft Village," and therefore praying for license to accept of said offer, and put the proceeds thereof out on interest for the benefit of said minor:

It was Ordered, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

27 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

AMORY H. ALLEN, one of the surviving partners of LEVI CUSHMAN, late of Buckfield in said county, deceased, of the late Copartnership of Bisbee, Allen & Co., and also of the late firm of A. H. Allen & Co., having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, That the said surviving partner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, the why same should be allowed. GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Dixfield, within and for the County of Oxford, on the eighteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

ELIZABETH PUTNAM, Executrix of the of the last Will and Testament of OLIVER PUTNAM, late of Dixfield in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of her administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Reg. 26

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

ON the Petition of HUMPHREY SANDERS, praying that some suitable person may be appointed to administer upon the estate of MARTHA W. SANDERS, late of Waterford in said county, deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

26 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Reg.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

EPHRAIM LOW, surviving partner of LEVI CUSHMAN, late of Buckfield in said county, deceased, of the late firm of Ephraim Low and Levi Cushman, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said surviving partner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Reg. 26

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

EPHRAIM ATWOOD, one of the surviving partners of LEVI CUSHMAN, late of Buckfield in said county, deceased, of the late Copartnership of E. & L. Atwood & Co., having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Ephraim Atwood give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Reg. 26

Guardian's Sale.

PURSUANT to license from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at private sale or at public Auction, at the dwelling house of Widow Polly Copeland in Turner in said county, on Saturday, the eighth day of December next, at one of the clock P. M., all the right, title and interest that MARY J., MARTHA, HENRY W., and FLORA A. COPELAND, minor children and heirs of the late SETH COPELAND, have in a lot or parcel of Oak Timber on the northerly half of lot of land numbered 280, in said town of Turner. Said lot of timber includes 100 trees which are marked thus X, and can be examined previous to sale. Said minors' interest is four-fifths of the same.

LORING COPELAND, Guardian of said minors.

Turner, Oct. 29th, 1849. 27

To the County Commissioners within and for the County of Oxford:

THE undersigned respectfully represent that a County road on the West side of Swift river, leading from Kimball's Mills in Mexico to the county road near the dwelling house of Ebenezer Virgin in Rumford, is much needed. We therefore pray that as soon as may be, you may proceed to view said route and lay out and establish the whole, or such part of the same, as you shall adjudge to be of *common convenience and necessity*, and as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

ALVIN KIMBALL & 9 als.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for said County, on the twenty-ninth day of October, by adjournment from the first Monday in September, A. D. 1849.

ON the foregoing Petition, it being satisfactorily shown to the Court that the petitioners are responsible and that a hearing is expedient, it is hereby Ordered, that the County Commissioners will meet at Kimball's Mills in Mexico, on Thursday, December fifteenth, 1849, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition, and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; and that the petitioners give notice thereof by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of the towns of Mexico and Rumford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Mexico and Rumford, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a public Newspaper printed at Paris in said County of Oxford, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served and posted at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, to the end that all persons and corporations interested may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

26 Attest—WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

Commissioners' Notice.

WE the undersigned, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of

JAMES F. ABBOTT,

late of Andover in said county, deceased, whose estate has been represented insolvent, hereby give notice that a further time of three months from the sixteenth day of October A. D. 1849, has been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the house of Harmon Abbott in said Andover, on the sixteenth day of January A. D. 1850, from ten o'clock A. M. to four o'clock P. M.

LEWIS CROCKETT,
WILLIAM ADAMS.

Andover, Oct. 25th, 1849. 3w26

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

ON the eighteenth day of March in the year eighteen hundred forty-three, JOHN MILTON DUNHAM, of Woodstock in the County of Oxford, conveyed to MARIA DUNHAM, then Widow and now the wife of Jonas Baker, of Livermore in said County of Oxford, by deed of mortgage of that date a certain farm or piece of land in said Woodstock therein described, and the same on which the said John Milton Dunham now lives, which deed is recorded in Oxford Registry, Book 67, page 72; and the conditions of said mortgage being broken we claim a foreclosure by reason thereof.

JONAS BAKER,
MARIA BAKER.

Livermore, Sept. 22, 1849. 3t 26

CALIFORNIA!!

NOT exactly the "*Yellow Dust*" from California for sale, but the real

California Air-Tight Cooking

STOVE,

by which the lucky possessor of the "Yellow Bentonian Drops," may make a great saving of his precious coin by laying out a small part of it in the purchase of a cheap and firstrate Stove for cooking and other purposes. All persons in want of any description of Cooking, Parlor, Air-Tight, Box, or other Stoves, are invited to call at the "Old Stand" of Wm. E. Goodnow, Norway Village, or at the New Stand of Caleb Woodward, at Craigie's Mills, Oxford, where they may be assured of having *Good Stoves and Great Bargains.*

WM. E. GOODNOW & CO.

MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company

OF BALTIMORE.

NEW ENGLAND BRANCH,

25 Donne Street, Boston.

GEO. M. CHALWILL,

General Agent for New England.

SUB AGENCY OF OXFORD COUNTY.

TIMOTHY LUDDEN, Esq. of Turner, *Agent.*

HENRY D. IRISH, Esq., M. D., *Examining Physician.*

Local Board of Trustees for New England Branch;

Daniel Deshon, President; C. F. Adams, Rev'd S. K. Lothrop, Ephraim Lombard, John Schouler, Col. William Schouler, Col. N. A. Thompson, Thomas Groom, William W. Warren.

Funds sufficient to meet the expected losses of this Branch from its present business, are now invested in New England, under the supervision of the Local Board of Trustees, by whom the securities are holden, and the same will be done from month to month hereafter. Per order:

GEORGE M. CHALWILL,
[Aug. 11, 1849.—1y.] *General Agent.*

IRON FOUNDRY,

AND

STOVE WORKS,

STEEP FALLS, NORWAY, MAINE,

BROWN & Co., PROPRIETORS.

BUCK & WESCOTT'S

CLOTHING STORE

At South Paris.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Paris, and the public generally, that they still continue to carry on the

CLOTHING BUSINESS

at the above mentioned place. Tendering their most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage, which they have received, they hope, by punctual attendance, to merit a continuance of the same. Being regularly supplied from Boston with

Ready Made Clothing,

they flatter themselves that they are prepared to furnish Goods

As cheap as can be found elsewhere.

They also keep

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

French, German, and English

BROADCLOTHS,

Cassimeres, Doeskins & Vestings,

which will be made to order in any style to suit the customer.

All work made to order, warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Fashions Regularly Received.

F. C. BUCK,
M. M. WESCOTT.

May 14, 1849. 1y 2

New Fashionable Boot, Shoe, and Cap Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Norway and vicinity that he has taken a Store in Hathaway's Building, opposite the Elm House, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand, a good assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S NICE BOOTS & SHOES, LADIES, MISSES, and CHILDRENS GAITERS, BUSKINS, and TIES,

Of the latest style and superior workmanship.

—ALSO—

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOY'S CAPS

constantly on hand.

Boots and Shoes repaired at short notice.

G. E. SHATTUCK.

Norway, July 17, 1849. tf 12

Woolen, Long and Square SHAWLS,

Scarfs, Mantles & Childrens Shawls

MANUFACTURED AT THE

Bay State Mills, Lawrence, Mass.

THESE GOODS have been improved, even upon those which were considered superior to the foreign last year, and as we now have no hesitation in recommending them as *decidedly* better in quality and colors than the foreign, we shall keep a large assortment of them, and advise every one who wants the article above named not to buy until they have seen ours. Orders from the country will be carefully and promptly executed.

JEWETT & PRESCOTT,

No 2 MILK STREET, BOSTON,

Aug. 11, 1849. is8m19

R. B. JENNINGS,

Surgeon Dentist,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Buckfield and vicinity, that he has opened an office in Bridgham's Hall, over the Post Office, in Buckfield Village, where he will be happy to wait on those who may require the services of a Dentist.

TEETH inserted, from one to a full set, on pivot or plate. Also, filled with Gold foil, Steniel, or Tin foil. Likewise, cleansed. Terms, reasonable.

July 10, 1849. tf 11

Copartnership.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in the STOVE BUSINESS, under the style of

WM. E. GOODNOW & Co.,

and old friends and patrons of Wm. E. Goodnow, and the public generally are invited to call at their places of business in Norway and Oxford, where they are assured of having Stoves *good* and *cheap*.

WM. E. GOODNOW,
CALEB WOODWARD.

Norway, Oct. 12, 1849. 3w26

JEWETT & PRESCOTT'S

New Stock for Fall Trade!!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Silk and Shawl Store,

No. 2 Milk Street, Boston.

5000 NEW CASHMERE SHAWLS, all shapes, sizes, qualities and prices.

50 Packages superior BLACK SILKS, extra width, for Dresses, Visites, Mantillas, &c.

50 Packages DRESS SILKS, fig'd, plain, and striped, in choice cameleon shades.

1000 Plaid, Long and Square SHAWLS, very best styles.

400 Pieces Thibet Cloths and French Merinos, in most admirable colors.

Cases of Thibet Cashmeres, Lyonese Cloths and Alpaccas, for dresses.

Cases German, French, and India Satins, all qualities and colors.

Cartons Palm Fig'd Cachmere and Rich Crape Shawls, all colors.

Cartons THIBET and SILK SHAWLS. in black and fancy colors.

300 Pieces, Superior Black Bombazines Rich black and colored

SILK VELVETS, all widths.

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, VISITES, &c. of every pattern and material.

Mourning Shawls & Silk Goods,

of all kinds, to which we ask particular attention. *It is enough* to say that from this

Gigantic and Incomparable Assortment

OF

Silk Goods and Shawls,

purchasers will be served with

ANY QUANTTITY from a SIXPENCE-WORTH to a PACKAGE,

and always *at prices entirely beyond the reach of competition.*

Merchants in the Country,

Ladies buying for their Own Use,

AND ALL OTHERS,

are invited to test the advantage of buying at

JEWETT & PRESCOTT'S

SILK & SHAWL STORE,

No. 2 MILK STREET.

(A few steps out of Washington Street.)

Sept. 4, 1849. is3m18

Lumber! Lumber!!

SHINGLES, Clapboards and Boards for sale by

WM. E. GOODNOW & Co.

Norway, Oct. 25, 1849. eop3w26

Atlantic and St. L. Rail Road.

PASSENGER TRAINS will leave the Depot at the foot of India Street daily, Sundays excepted, on and after April 23, 1849, till further notice, as follows:

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Leave the Depot near Mechanic Falls for Portland at 11 A. M. and 5.30 P. M.

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A Freight Train with a Passenger Car attached to it, will leave Mechanic Falls for Portland at 6 A. M. Leave Lewiston Falls for Portland at 6.30 A. M.—Leave Portland for Lewiston Falls and Mechanic Falls, at 4.15 P. M.

The Company will not be responsible for Baggage to an amount exceeding $50 in value unless notice is given and paid for at the rate of one passage for every $500 additional value.

S. T. CORSER, Superintendent.

Portland, April 17, 1849.

The 7.30 A. M. train from Portland will connect at Lewiston with the Stages for Turner, Livermore, Wilton and Farmington; Canton, Peru and Dixfield; Monmouth, Winthrop and Augusta.

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FARMERS'

Own Insurance Company.

THE WASHINGTON COUNTY

Mutual Fire Insurance Company

Policies Running Five Years.

With a Guarantee Capital of more than $400,000, and a large Surplus Fund for the Payment of losses, without assessment. And having more than 50,000 Members.

AND is now issuing at the rate of 50,000 Policies per year. It insures none but the safest kinds of Property, and is prohibited from insuring in exposed parts of Villages and on any kinds of Mills, Shops, or Machinery, that are considered hazardous, or taking over $2,000 in one risk. This company insures for a term of time, from one to five years, and the rates do not exceed on most kinds of Farm Houses, and Personal Property, $5 per $1000 for five years. On the premium notes no assessments have ever been made, and there is but little probability that any will be made during the continuance of the Policy. Farmers may insure their Hay, Grain, Live Stock, &c. for full value, the year through. Many Barns with their contents are destroyed by lightning, (without insurance,) and which often occurs after the crops are in. Let no Farmer be so unwise as to be without insurance on his Barn and contents, however distant and alone it may be, when the expense is so very small as it will be by insuring with this Company.

☞ Those whose policies with other Companies are about expiring, and all others, will find it for their interest to call on the Agent.

Alllosses will be settled with promptness and liberality. The Company agree to settle all matters of difference in the neighborhood where the loss happens. WM. E. GOODNOW, Agent

[eoptf 10] For Oxford County.

General Agency Office,

NO. 3, BRICK ROW,

Norway Village, Me.

HOUSES, Stores, Shops, Farms, Wood Lots, Building Lots, bought, sold, exchanged or rented.

INSURANCE on LIFE and HEALTH; on Buildings, Stock in Trade, Libraries, Furniture, Hay, Grain, Live Stock, &c. against loss by fire, through the best of New England Offices. Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, and various similar instruments executed at short notice.

☞ Every call at the Office promptly attended to, and the patronage of citizens and strangers respectfully solicited. WM. E. GOODNOW.

July, 1849. eoptf 10

FARMERS!

Be Wise To-day!

BY INSURING YOUR CROPS &c.

AGAINST FIRE!

WITH the WASHINGTON COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. This Company will insure *Hay, Grain, Live Stock, &c.*, on the most favorable terms, the expense being so very trifling that no Farmer should be so unwise as to delay insurance a single day. In one hour the labor of a YEAR may be lost. Applications received by

W. D. LITTLE,

General Agent for Maine, No. 28 Exchange st. Portland; or Timothy Ludden, Turner; John M. Eustis, Dixfield; O'N W Robinson Jr, East Bethel; Lawson M Coburn, Greenwood; L T Boothby, South Paris; Wm E Goodnow, Norway; Josiah Bailey, Andover; Th's B Little, Danville; Nath Cushman, Mechanic Falls; Nath Perley Livermore; J H Mead, N Bridgton; O'N W Robinson, Waterford; J S Keith, Oxford; S A B Knight, Sweden

August 14, 1849. is tf 16

Clocks and Watches.

THE subscriber, feeling grateful for past favors, would hereby notify his friends and customers that he is constantly making additions to his stock of CLOCKS and WATCHES, new and second hand. Also—A prime assortment of Steel, Silver and Gold mounted

SPECTACLES,

with glasses concave, convex and coloured. Spectacle glasses, looking glass plates, clock, picture and coach glasses, gold beads, silver and plated spoons, silver pencils, thimbles and nurse tubes, brittania teapots, thermometers, umbrellas, butter knives, watch furniture, jewelry, violin strings, &c. &c. &c.

Watches & Clocks carefully repair'd

S. WALTON.

Opposite the Elm House, Norway Village.

August 21, 1849. tf 16

E. W. CLARK,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

PARIS, OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE.

☞ All precepts and communications, by Mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.

April 16, 1848. tf 50

WM. M. CUSHMAN,

DEALER IN

Watches, Jewelry & Fancy Goods

41 NORWAY VILLAGE Me.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

GRAMMARS, Geographies, Arithmetics, Histories, and all other books commonly used in Schools, for sale by B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1849. 34 tf

Lumber!

2500 FEET of GUTTER STUFF, of extra clear Pine, for sale by

E. B. HUMPHREY.

North Paris, Jan. 27, 1849. tf 30

D. PORTER STOWELL,

Counsellor and Attorney at Law,

SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.

POETRY.

Our Native Land.

BY MONTGOMERY.

There is a land, of every land the pride,
Beloved by heaven o'er all the world beside;
Where brighter suns dispense serener light,
And milder moons emparadise the night;
A land of beauty, virtue, valor, truth,
Time-tutored age, and love-exalted youth;
The wandering mariner, whose eye explores
The wealthiest isles, the most enchanting shores,
Views not a realm so beautiful and fair,
Nor breathes the spirit of a purer air;
In every clime the magnet of his soul,
Touched by remembrance, trembles to that pole;
For in this land of Heaven's peculiar grace,
The heritage of Nature's noblest race,
There is a spot of earth, supremely blest,
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest,
Where man, Creation's tyrant, casts aside
His sword and sceptre, pageantry and pride,
While in his softened looks benignly blend,
The sire, the son, the husband, father, friend;
Here woman reigns; the mother, daughter, wife,
Strews with flowers the narrow way of life;
In the clear heavens of her delightful eye
An angel guard of loves and graces lie;
Around her knees domestic duties meet,
And fireside pleasures gambol at her feet;
Where shall that land, that spot of earth be found?
Art thou a man?—a patriot?—look around;
O thou shalt find, howe'er thy footsteps rome,
That land THY COUNTRY, and that spot THY HOME

* * * * * *

—Man, through all ages of revolving time,
Unchanging man, in every varrying clime,
Deems his own land, of every land the pride,
Belov'd by heaven o'er all the world beside;
His HOME, the spot of earth supremely blest,
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest.

Triumphs of the Present Age.

The triumphs of our present age are infinitely beyond those of any other of the world's history. The wondering and delighted antiquarian, following in the steps of a Champollion, may wander over the ruins of a Hieropolis or a Thebes, or penetrate the recesses where lie between the rubbish of three thousand years, the hecatombs of mummied beings who sleep within the hidden chambers of the dead, or meditate among the crumbling and moss grown columns of a Palmyra, or penetrate the cave of Elephanta, but all their researches will but read a lesson of the nations of old. To day we see the unlimited power of steam revolutionizing the mechanical powers of civilization—the Press, with its countless tongues, speaks to almost every eye—and while science is in elegant pastime catching the shadows of the sunbeam and imprinting some loved image upon the silvered plate, or analyzing the flowers and learning the mysteries of nature, the philosopher stretches his web of delicate wires all over the land, and quick as thought a million hearts pulsate with the same emotions. To-day, while the cry of despair still thrills on the air where a hundred beings are striving for life in the wreck of a magnificent steamer, the sad tidings are carrying a pang to millions—scarce has the devouring flame lit up with its lurid light the evening sky, and the cry of alarm has rung through the streets of the city, ere the lightning flash has carried the sound thousands of miles to every portion of the land. Before the smoke has cleared away, and the extent of the desolation is known, two thousand miles distant sympathising hearts swell with sorrow for the sufferers. Is a city laid waste by the flood—before the inhabitants have removed from their abodes the eyes of millions are turned with painful interest to their relief. And so, also, the nation's heart simultaneously thrills with joy and hope at the messages of peace and prosperity. What triumphs are yet to be accomplished, we may only vaguely anticipate when we behold those of the past few years.

The Newspaper Press.

Nor while speaking of the schoolmasters, in whose hands the printing-press is such a powerful agent of public instruction at the present time, must we forget newspapers. Whether we regard them as the guide or echo of popular opinion, and, in some sort, they partake of both characters, we are lost in amazement and admiration at the quantity and quality of mind, and that of the highest order now to be found in the columns of the daily, weekly and provincial press. From being a mere chronicle of passing events, a dry register of dates and facts, the newspaper has grown into one of the leading schoolmasters of the day. Its articles amuse us with their wit and instruct us with their wisdom. They exhibit the brilliancy of the classical scholar, and the close reasoning of the logician. It is an encyclopædia in itself. It reviews all books and treats of all science. It is familiar with all geography, and at home in all history. It is Œdipus to read the riddles which every political Sphinxix may set before it. It drives into cabinet secrets, and anticipates the purposes of Statesmen. It has the hundred eyes of the ever wakeful Argus, the hands and fifty heads of Briareus. And, as omniscent, as ubiquitous as versatile, it is here, there and everywhere, from Indus to the Po, from China to Peru, compassing the world with its correspondents, and with its express and the electric telegraph, racing against time to communicate the intelligence of mankind in every region of the earth. The ancients counted up seven wonders of the world. If they had possessed a newspaper press, they would have had an eight, more marvellous and more worth than all the rest together.—Speech of Rev. James Aspinwall on Education.

FRIGHTFUL ENCOUNTER WITH A PANTHER.—The Savannah Georgian of the 8th ult. has a letter from Alapaha, in that State, under date of the 25th ult., which says:—

On Friday, the 17 ult., two boys, 12 to 15 years old, sons of Mr. T. S., of this county, went into the swamp near their house, on the Alapaha river, to hunt a hog which had got out of or been carried off from the pen, and had not proceeded far when they encountered a large panther, which seized one of them, the other making his escape back to the house. The little fellow struggled some time with his antagonist, but in vain, as the panther bruised and tore him violently. At length he turned his face towards the earth, and the panther thinking that his victim was dead, left him, and went off a short distance, but returned again and covered him with leaves, brush, &c. He then pursued the other boy, but he had got beyond his reach, and arrived home safely. As soon as the little fellow, who was lying prostrate, saw that his enemy was out of sight, he rose, and taking a circuitous route, walked or ran home with considerable difficulty. The affair created much excitement in the neighborhood, and three men started with their dogs and guns in pursuit of the panther.—The dogs soon started him, when he turned upon the first that approached, killed him almost instantaneously, and put the others to flight.—One of the men, Mr. G, went to the rescue of his dogs, when the panther turned upon him also, and would have killed him, had not Mr. J. V., one of the party, come at the time, who applied the muzzle of his gun to the body of the animal and shot him; but it had such little effect that it did not even cause him to let go his hold. The third member of the party, Mr. A. H., was soon on the ground, and seizing the panther by the neck with one hand, cut his throat with the other. Both Mr. G. and the boy have been much injured, and fears have been entertained that their wounds would prove fatal. The former, however, is now considered out of danger. The panther measured 9 feet 6 inches in length.

MORALS OF THE BONAPARTISTS. Napoleon put away Josephine, for the sake of one of his air-castles, and was the father of illegitimate children.

Jerome put away his Baltimore wife to please Napoleon.

Jerome's daughter, the Princess Demidoff, left her husband within six months after marriage.

Joseph lived apart from his wife and had illegitimate children.

Pauline behaved so badly, that her husband, the Prince Borghese, walled up the door of the house against her.

Napoleon Bonaparte, son of Jerome, charges the present President of France, Louis Napoleon, the supposed son of Louis Bonaparte and Hortense Beauharnois, the daughter of Josephine, with being illegitimate.

Lucien's second daughter, married an Englishman, whom she deserted, and has a family of illegitimate children now in Paris.

Jerome's eldest son now lives in Paris, with an Italian lady, without marriage.

Louis Napoleon is unmarried, but is not without a female companion, of great beauty.

Only three of the whole tribe now appear at the President's levee.

☞ A writer in the Eastern Argus, complains that by the present arrangement of "through tickets," passengers are not allowed to stop at Portland or elsewhere without increased expense. This we think decidedly unjust. Any person holding a through ticket should be entitled to the privilege of stopping when, where, and as long as he pleases. In reference to this ticketing business there is much to be learned. As yet, the system is very imperfect, and operates unjustly in numerous ways.—Lewiston Falls Journal.

BOOTS AND SHOES. A convention of boot and shoe dealers met at Judson's Hotel in New York, on the 23d inst., to consult the mutual interests of the trade. Some important facts were stated by the chairman. One house in Connecticut makes $250,000 worth pegged shoes every year; another, $500,000 worth, and in Massachusetts the aggregate value of this kind of manufacture was stated to be $18,000,000. Still the demand was greater than the supply.

At the last session of the Virginia legislature it was determined to erect a monument at Richmond, in honor of Washington. For this purpose they guarantied one hundred thousand dollars, including the present amount of the monument fund, and such further subscriptions as may be received for the promotion of the object. It is to be constructed of Virginia granite, marble, or both.

MR CALHOUN WRITING A BOOK. John C. Calhoun, it is announced, has devoted the past summer to the preparation of a Treatise on the Elementary Principles of Government and the Constitution of the United States. It is so nearly complete, that he expects to prepare it for publication in his leisure hours during the coming session of Congress.—[Philadelphia Ledger.

In Garland, Me., a lad by the name of Hatch about fourteen years of age, had a loaded pistol for the purpose of killing a dog, and while fixing the lock the pistol was accidentally discharged; the contents lodged in the heart of Mrs Hatch, his mother, who exclaimed as she fell, "you have killed me," and immediately expired.

A HEAVY WORK. The great rock cut on the Hudson River Railroad, at New Hamburg, is 1530 feet in length, of which 850 is tunnel, 18 feet high and 24 feet wide. This immense work is nearly finished. About 400 men are employed, night and day. Six thousand kegs of powder have been used in fourteen months.

Cleveland, Ohio, is said to be underlaid by an extensive quicksand, which has lately occasioned a serious landslide into the lake, carrying with it several houses. The caving in, however, was gradual, and the occupants had time to save themselves and furniture. Such landslides have occurred there before.

COAL IN EGYPT. It is announced in the *Journal des Debats* that a stratum of coal of considerable extent has been discovered in the vicinity of the Nile, toward Upper Egypt. It was traced out by a French civil Engineer, and will be immediately worked.

Cranberries are an important article of export from the new territory of Minesota. The Chronicle, published at St. Paul, states that during the present season 2,135 barrels of this berry have passed through the hands of merchants in St. Paul and Minnesota.

The New Hampshire License Law is said to be so severe in its operations, as to hit some of its friends. A case is mentioned in which the presiding officer of a Division of the Sons of Temperance has been fined $75 on three indictments for selling liquor for medical purposes

The vote on the amendment to the constitution, as appears by the Age, now stands yeas 15,912, nays 20,855. Dr Hubbard's majority over all for Governor, 1248. Democratic representatives elected, 88. Whig representatives, 64.

WASHINGTON RUMORS.—The N Y. Herald says it is rumored that Mr Meredith is to go to Russia; that probably George Evans, of Maine, will be called to the Treasury Department; and that some other Cabinet changes are expected to be made, on or shortly after the meeting of Congress.

Conundrums for a Prize, by a New Haven Lady.—Why is the last day of February like one of Shakspeare's plays? Because it's Winter's Tail.

Why is the great Russian bear, Nicholas, like a half starved fox? Because he's got Hungary and wants Turkey.

WINTRY OMEN. A Virginia paper presages a cold winter, because the squirrels are migrating South in great numbers—a circumstance which those versed in squirrelology regard as the sure sign of a severe season.

The production of tobacco is thus rated in the several States—Kentucky, 68,000,000 lbs; Virginia, 45,000,000; Tennessee, 35,000,000; Maryland, 23,000,000; Missouri, 15,000,000; Ohio, 9,500,000.

Somebody says that gold is necessary to any one that would make his way in the world.—Some think that brass is quite as necessary as gold.

Gen. Shields has been elected U. S Senator in the Illinois legislature, having 72 votes to 21 for Cyrus Edwards.

Atlantic and St. L. Rail Road.

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WM. E. GOODNOW, Agent
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General Agency Office,

NO. 3, BRICK ROW,

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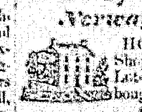

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July, 1849. eoptf 30

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W. D. LITTLE,
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August 15, 1849. 1y tf 35

Clocks and Watches.

THE subscriber, feeling grateful for past favors, would inform his friends and the public that he is constantly receiving additions to his stock of CLOCKS and WATCHES, new and second hand. Also—A prime assortment of Steel Silver and Gold mounted

SPECTACLES,

with [illegible]

Watches & Clocks carefully repair'd

S. WALTON.

Opposite the Elm House, Norway Village

August 21, 1849 tf 37

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DEPUTY SHERIFF,

PARIS, OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE.

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GRAMMARS, Geographies, Arithmetics, Readers, and all other [illegible] used in Schools, for sale by B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 25, 1848. 3m 84

Lumber!

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North Paris, Jan. 27, 1849. tf 89

D. PORTER STOWELL,

Counsellor and Attorney at Law,

SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.

Brandreth's Pills

ARE curing 500 Cholera patients per day. Why do not the authorities order their use in cholera hospitals? When sickness commences then let Brandreth's Pills be relied on; they never deceive; they do not bind up disease in the body; they expel it; and if they are resorted to in cholera, when it first attacks,

THE CURE WILL BE CERTAIN,

because they add that principle to the blood which the reception of the epidemic of cholera has destroyed; they astringe the lacteals so that no more fluid can be thrown out from the general circulation than nature requires for a cure; they cleanse the bowels of all further irritating contents, and then act as a tonic to the whole system, and cure, if used before the powers of nature are altogether gone.

HOW TO USE THEM IN CHOLERA, &c.

Brandreth's Pills, in doses of six or eight, once or twice a day, and plenty of gruel, or cold, well-made barley water, in the commencement; and, when it can be got, cold broth made of sheep's head, boiled until the meat leaves the bones, may be used the second day of the attack. These directions are equally applicable for all cases of diarrhœa, dysentery, and in fact, in a violent derangement of the stomach and bowels, as well as the cholera. Those whose prejudice will permit them to use these pills of Dr. Brandreth's, may, through the blessings of Providence,

HAVE THEIR LIVES SAVED;

those who do not, may know in another state of existence that this medicine is, indeed, a life-saving medicine. Dr Brandreth sincerely hopes those who die because they do not use his pills of life-saving power, may be happy in that state of being. This much he knows, that many medical men who publicly decry his pills, use them privately, for their own benefit, and on occasions place them in moral bones for their patients. May God, in his goodness, make us all more honest. To insure the system from serious disease, we must be careful to keep our bowels and blood pure. The cholera will not be entirely prevented by any cause; but its severity will depend upon the state of the blood at the time the infection is received into the system. The man whose blood is free from impurities, will be in a very different condition to him whose veins are charged with corrupting matter, in case of an attack. Let all sensible persons, then, obtain a box of

BRANDRETH'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

whose use at once frees the blood and bowels of all disease, and restores the body to the primitive health enjoyed by the Patriarchs of old. It is my honest opinion that

NO DANGER FROM CHOLERA

will result to any one who take

BRANDRETH PILLS

once or twice a week; their systems would be in so excellent a condition, that, should they receive the infection of Cholera, one extra dose of pills would entirely eradicate the disease. They should be kept on hand by all those who wish to insure themselves from premature death. When, from any cause, the bowels do not regularly perform their allotted office, Brandreth Pills may be taken daily; in cases of this kind they will be found to impart strength. I can point to cases in New York, in which they were used for five years every day. All of these are in their favor, is, that this perseverance resulted in a final cure of constitutional costiveness, which had afflicted the party for fifteen years before these pills were tried.

Let me advise all to be careful of those pretended remedies, which promise to cure without producing any apparent effect. The trouble is, that your system, all more or less, fastens the disease in the body while you use them; you may feel better, but it is only the sudden change may overtake you. If you have disease in you, you cannot be cured of it unless it be carried out of the system. The longer it be retained the greater danger you are in.

COUNTERFEITS.

As many druggists and others are selling a counterfeit for Brandreth's Pills, the public will be cautioned and purchase only of those persons who have a certificate of agency from Dr Brandreth's principal offices No 241 Broadway, 241 Hudson, and 274 Bowery, New York.

Agents—Paris, Hubbard & Stevens; Livermore, Gerrish & Goodhue; Prentiss's Mills, Wm H Brett; Canton Mills, J M Bartlett; Dixfield, J N Stevens; Mexico, Lewis Beals; Rumford Center, Isaac Grafam; Rumford, O C Bisbee; Bethel, Emerson & Frothingham; Albany, Lovell & Foster; Waterford, C Nelson; Norway, Noyes & Francis; South Paris, A Field; Sweden, Levi Nevers; Lovell, J Walker; Fryeburg, H C Burnell; Hiram, J H Hubbard; Porter, J C Chase; Buckfield, Geo Bennett; Turner, J Mitchell; East Turner, E Martin.

August 11, 1849. 6m35

DR. SPEAR'S

SO MUCH CELEBRATED

Indian Vegetable Medicines,

ARE Universally Acknowledged to be the Safest, Cheapest, and Most Effectual Remedies for the various Diseases of the human system, ever offered to the public. They can be relied on with confidence to cure all curable cases. Their action is immediate and thorough, eradicating disease in its worst forms. Thousands who have been pronounced incurable by their Physicians, yet live, to testify to the virtues of these extraordinary preparations, having been restored to sound health by their use.

These Medicines are too well known to require an extended notice. Scarcely a village exists throughout New England, where living witnesses cannot be found to test of their inestimable value.

We will name here some of the principal Medicines and their uses, referring the enquirer after health, to the "FAMILY PHYSICIAN," a work edited by Dr. J. S. Spear, where may be found a brief treatise on the origin and nature of the principal diseases which infest humanity; directions how to preserve and restore health, together with some certificates from highly respectable persons, testifying to their healing virtues and great importance.—This book can be obtained of Dr. Spear's Agents free.

BALM OF LIFE, No. 1 & 2.—For Consumption, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Debility, Nervous Affections, Pulmonary Affections, Piles, Jaundice, Palpitation, Headaches, &c.

CATARRH SNUFF.—For Catarrh, Catarrhal Colds, Headache, &c., this is a certain cure for Catarrh, and snuffing once or twice will relieve any common cold in the head.

LIVER INVIGORATOR PILLS, have been for a long time in use in New York, in which they were used for five years every day. All of these are in their favor, is, that this perseverance resulted in a final cure of constitutional costiveness, which had afflicted the party for fifteen years before these pills were tried.

Let me advise all to be careful of those pretended remedies, which promise to cure without producing any apparent effect. The trouble is, that your system, all more or less, fastens the disease in the body while you use them; you may feel better, but it is only the sudden change may overtake you. If you have disease in you, you cannot be cured of it unless it be carried out of the system. The longer it be retained the greater danger you are in.

SCROFULA SYRUP.—This is one of the most effectual agents in use for eradicating that poison from the system, whether of a scrofulous or cancerous nature. It is a compound of seventeen ingredients, and of a purely vegetable character. For efficacy and safety it cannot be surpassed.

COLERA MORBUS AND DYSENTERY CORDIAL, is the remedy to cure those, a cure is warranted in every case not where it is too much neglected.

GERMAN LOTION.—This is warranted to cure the Salt Rheum in six weeks.

TONIC CORDIAL is one of the most powerful tonics ever discovered; it is the best female medicine in the universe.

WOMAN'S FRIEND, for the failing of the womb. This is the only remedy before the public for this purpose. It obviates the necessity of resorting to instruments, as it is unquestionably a most certain remedy.

EYE WATER.—This is the best eye water now in use.

GRAVEL MIXTURE.—This will cure all cases of the gravel. For other remedies, see "Family Physician."

All the ingredients of the above Medicines are furnished by Doctors herself, and are combined in accordance with known principles universally received as sound by all scientific Physicians.

Their merits have been acknowledged by thousands. They have been tested and proved to be equal to the recommendation claimed for them.

If a fair trial fails to restore health, no confidence is the proprietor of their efficacy, that the expense of any other means which does effect a cure will be paid, provided it does not exceed one hundred dollars.

Principal Office, 270 Washington street, Boston. Sold also by Hubbard & Stevens, Paris; A. Field, South Paris; E. Atwood & Co, Buckfield; Noyes & Francis, Norway; F. Blake, Harrison.—may15 1y2

B. COY,

SURGEON DENTIST,

South Paris, Me.

ROOMS AT WM. H. NEWHALL'S.

References { Dr. H. J. Bowdoin, Portland. Dr. Wm. A. Dear, South Paris. Dr A. Young, " " 1y

NEW MEDICINE.

DOCTOR MASTA'S

GENUINE INDIAN VEGETABLE PURGATIVE PILLS,

For Bilious and Inflammatory Fevers, Indigestion, Chill Fevers, Headache, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Piles, Jaundice, Colic, Pain in the Stomach and Side, Heartburn, Perverted Appetite, Diarhœa, Dysentery, Impure Blood, and all Derogements of the Bilious System.

THE rapid sale of these Pills in many sections of the country where they have been circulated, is a sure evidence of their great value as a medicine for the diseases they are designed. No other medicine of the kind has given that general satisfaction as these Pills, considering the shortness of time since they were presented before the public for trial.—Hundreds of persons throughout the New England States, the State of New York, and the Canadas, have already pronounced them to be the best family medicine they have ever used. It is the general opinion of all who have used them themselves and seen their effects in their families, that they are the best operating cathartic they have ever taken, and proves the following advantages over all others.

1. They do not sicken and distress the stomach when taken. So little inconvenience, if any at all is felt after taking them, that it is hardly noticed that pills have been taken. Pills in general, composed as they are of nauseous, irritating and irritating ingredients, distress and irritate the stomach in a high degree, causing more to aggravate and deepen the disease than to remove it.

2. Their effect upon the bowels is equally unattended with distress. They operate with perfect ease and safety, causing no griping or any other painful sensation. With the greatest ease they evacuate the alimentary canal thoroughly, cleansing it of all putrid, irritating and fecal matters.

3. They relieve costiveness and not increase it.—Pills as a general thing, instead of relieving, render this habit of the body more obstinate. The more they are taken the more it is confirmed. The reason is obvious. They move the bowels merely by the irritation they produce upon the membranes of the alimentary canal, and from this arise the uncomfortable consequences already alluded to. They are not composed of materials congenial to the system and in proper proportion to carry out the principle of digestion. Consequently they do not, and cannot, remove the cause of disease, but liable also in many cases to increase it. They operate too harshly, overacting and prostrating the vital energies of the system, upon which the resulting influence to disease are based. The reaction that follows this condition is a forced excitement of the entire range of the alimentary canal, extending sympathetically by the agency of the nerves throughout the whole system. This deranges at once to a great degree the secretions of the liver, and other fluids, and in this manner some portion of the bowels becomes increased rather than relieved. A vast number of persons, who have taken dose after dose of various kinds of pills know this to be a fact, remaining ignorant, how ever, of the cause.

4. They are composed entirely of vegetables, the productions of this climate carefully extracted and concentrated; not a particle of mineral, or any other poisonous ingredient forms their composition. Made of materials that are natural and simple, their combination being as delicate and exact, their congeniality to the system is certain. They are far superior to pills that have been in general use, milder, and more prompt, safer and more uniform in their operation. In using them no particular care is required. Persons may eat and drink as usual, (intoxicating drinks excepted) work or travel, or eat immediately after taking them. They are not made to carry out the old doctrine that the sick must be made sicker before they are cured.

☞ Every family who are in the habit of keeping medicines for their own convenience, should never be without these pills. After having once tried them and ascertained their good qualities, they would not be without them. Persons also who are in the habit of traveling much, and are often liable to be unwell, would also find them convenient to keep on hand.—Their operation is so easy and yet efficient, so easily dispersed with, with at any inconvenience whatever, that they ought to form one of the indispensible items for the traveler's outfit.

☞ Try them and know for yourself whether these things are true that are said of them. Heed not the public. They can be relied on with confidence to cure all curable cases. Their action is immediate and thorough, eradicating disease in its worst forms. Thousands who have been pronounced incurable by their Physicians, yet live, to testify to the virtues of these extraordinary preparations, having been restored to sound health by their use.

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BLANKS! BLANKS!

A PRIME assortment of BLANKS, printed on good paper kept constantly for sale at the Bookstore of the subscriber, among which are

Warrantee Deeds	Complaints
Mortgage "	Do For selling liquor
Quit claim "	Assault and Battery
Administrators' deeds	Search Warrants
Guardians' "	Common Bonds
Collectors' "	Jail Bonds
Sheriffs' "	Poor Debtors Oath
Sheriffs' Returns	Captions
Sheriffs' Precepts	Subpœnas
Sheriffs' Sales	Town Orders
Justice Writs	Warrants to Collectors
Justice Executions	Highway Surveyors' Bills
Trustee Writs	Marriage Certificates
Trustee Executions	Intention of Marriage
Court Writs	Depositions
Notes	Captions to Depositions
Confession Notes	Power of Attorney
Mortgage on personal	Leases
Bills of Sale	Justice Dockets
Submissions	&c. &c. &c.

All orders for the above, accompanied by Cash, will be promptly attended to. B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 25, 1848. tf 84

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MEXICO, MAINE.

Dr. Townsend's

SARSAPARILLA.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of the celebrated Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla—a genuine article.

Price—$1.00 per bottle; or six bottles for $5.00.

HUBBARD & STEVENS.

Paris, March 16, 1849. eptf 44

N. H. DOWN'S

VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR,

THE GREAT NORTHERN REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION!

Also, the most effectual remedy in the world, for

COLDS, COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP OR QUINSY, ASTHMA, PAIN IN THE SIDE OR STOMACH, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND LIVER.

THIS medicine is purely vegetable, and is by far the most effectual medicine known, for all diseases affecting the BRONCHIAL OR PULMONARY ORGANS.

Its effect upon the patient is most marked, and differs from that of most medicines recommended for the same complaints, in the following particulars:

1st—It never irritates the organs it should soothe—never dries up the cough, leaving the cause untouched—but first *loosens the cough, increases the expectoration or spitting*, then removes the cause, *eradicating it completely* from the system, when, as a matter of course, the *cough ceases*, and the patient is well.

2d—It never produces costiveness in the consumptive patient—on the contrary, it has a laxative effect, and is of moderate cathartic. We defy the world to produce a case of costiveness so inveterate but that in two or three weeks (the patient in the mean time having proper regard to diet) it will entirely remove it, and produce a healthy action of the bowels.

3d—It does not produce a *dryness of the skin*, but is a powerful promotor of *sensible and insensible perspiration*, thus expelling, by the pores of the skin, those numerous fluids and impurities of the blood, the retention of which in the system is the sure precursor of DISEASE, SICKNESS AND DEATH.

We do not pretend that DOWN'S ELIXIR is a specific for all the ills that flesh is heir to, but we do say, and can confirm by incontestable evidence, that for

CONSUMPTION,

And all diseases of the *lungs, the liver, and the pulmonary organs*, it is *unrivalled—unexcelled*. Hundreds by it have been snatched from an ENTIMELY GRAVE, and hundreds who *delayed too long its use*, have found, in the advanced state of their disease, that RELIEF FROM SUFFERING which they had vainly sought from *every other source*.

This INVALUABLE MEDICINE *is highly concentrated* and put up in 2 oz. and 1 1-2 oz. bottles, at fifty cents and one dollar per bottle, and each bottle warranted to contain MORE CURATIVE PROPERTIES than four bottles of any of the *most, adulterated* pint bottle preparations of the day.

We have received *hundreds of certificates* of its wonderful cures, from *every* part of the country, many of which have been published *and may be had gratis of any of our agents.*

Sold wholesale and retail by CURTIS & SMITH, General Agents, St. Albans, Vt., to whom all orders for supplies of the medicine should be addressed, (making the best mode of sending it) also, sold by agents in nearly all the villages and towns in the country.

It is also sold, at wholesale and retail by

J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; A. FIELD, South Paris.

July 24, 1849. 1y12

DR. MARSHALL'S

AROMATIC CATARRH AND

HEADACHE SNUFF.

THIS SNUFF has proved the most effectual remedial agent known to the MEDICAL FACULTY for

Removing a Cold in the Head,

The Headache, & all Catarrhal Affections.

It relieves the patient of GIDDINESS or DIZZINESS OF THE HEAD—of all WHIZZING OR BUZZING SENSATIONS, such as are produced by too great a flow and pressure of *blood upon the brain*, cures the headache, and is the only agent known upon which you can rely with confidence for a COMPLETE, RADICAL CURE of that most troublesome disease,

THE CATARRH.

It cleanses, strengthens, and restores to healthy action all those organs, and membraneous passages of the head, the OBSTRUCTION of which produces pain in the FOREHEAD and region of the EYES, a sort of snuffling in the NOSE, a sense of *matter dropping from the head into the throat*, &c.

All these it cures easily and speedily, and the

Most Confirmed Cases of Catarrh,

it usually cures in A FEW MONTHS.

It is also an unfailing cure for BLEEDING AT THE NOSE, if persevered in but a short time.

Sold at wholesale and retail by Druggists generally—by many Agents throughout the country, and by

J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; A. FIELD, South Paris.

July 24, 1849. 1y12

COLUMBIAN UNIVERSAL

Strengthening Plaster.

LONG TRIED—TRIED BY THOUSANDS—UNIVERSALLY PRONOUNCED UNRIVALLED, AND UNEQUALLED.

THESE PLASTERS will be found a cure for WEAKNESS OR LAMENESS IN THE SIDE, BACK OR STOMACH, and all RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS, STITCHES, DARTING PAINS, &c., in the limbs, back, side or stomach; and for all purposes where a plaster is needed, they have no superior, if indeed an equal.

By wearing upon the BREAST OF STOMACH, they will be found to afford *great relief* in all cases of *pain or soreness* of the CHEST and LUNGS, occasioned by neglected or protracted colds and coughs.

They are beautifully spread on prepared cloth, at 25 cents each, and may be worn without inconvenience for a long time. If they become wrinkled up, they may be taken off, steamed of sweat and dust, and again put on, and thus worn for three or six months at a time.

These Plasters are also spread on a thick, firm paper at 12 1-2 cents, and are by far the best Poor Man's Plaster in the world.

In preparing the plaster to put on, it should not be merely warmed, but should be COMPLETELY MELTED, by holding the BACK OF THE PLASTER over the fire.

Sold by Agents generally, throughout the country, and by

J. K HAMMOND, Paris; A. FIELD, South Paris

July 24, 1849. 1y12

CURTIS & PERKINS'

Cramp and Pain Killer!

THE GREATEST REMEDY FOR

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, SUMMER COMPLAINTS, &C.

IN B